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HUNT'S

MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE

AND

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

APRIL, 1854.

Art. I.—TRADE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

TRADE OF SALONICA, ETC., FOR 1850.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Smyrna, Alexandria, and Salonica, are considered the chief commercial ports of the empire. These are now (1854) all closely connected by steamers under Turkish, Austrian, French, and British flags, while in 1832, there was not *one* steamer plying in the whole Archipelago. Steam navigation has fulfilled a mission in civilization, which tends to show in a very forcible manner that science is the real and surest civilizer, and, consequently, the liberator of man.

Salonica is situated at the head of the gulf of that name, in Lat.  $40^{\circ} 38' 47''$  N., and Lon.  $22^{\circ} 57' 13''$  E. The population is now regarded as being about 8,000. The port is but an indifferent one, yet the roadstead is safe. The city is built upon very low ground and is unhealthy for those not acclimated. Fevers, both intermittent and pernicious, are frequent. Until lately it was a station of the B. M. F. Missions, but, on account of the ill health of its missionaries, it has been entirely abandoned. There was also, formerly, a consulate of the United States at Salonica, which was filled for many years by the late Mr. Llewellyn, an English merchant of much intelligence. He had, by his commercial correspondence, commenced a trade with the United States, and several American vessels loaded at Salonica for the United States; but since his death the consulate has been discontinued, except by a consular agent appointed by the consulate of Constantinople. This agent having also lately died, there is now no American agent at this port, which is to be regretted, as its importance as a commercial mart, shown by the following report, might, hereafter, be participated in by the United States. A vice-consul with a salary of \$1,000 or \$1,500 per annum, would, with permission to trade, form in a few years, by means of his correspon-

dence with the mercantile men of New York, Boston, etc., open relations of value between this part of Turkey and those cities. Without pecuniary assistance, it cannot reasonably be expected that any commercial man would become a pioneer for the benefit of others. A few years trial would test the correctness of this proposition.

I have the pleasure of making the following report on the trade of the port of Salonica during the year 1850, and I hope soon to be able to add also that of the following year. I subjoin to this report, one of the Commerce of the smaller ports of the Gulf of Salonica, of Macedonia, and Thessaly, for the same period, including Tchaiaza or Orfano, (port of Ceres,) of Cavallo, and Volo.

It will be seen by the present report that the imports at Salonica in 1850 were as follows :—

	Piasters.
In 272 sailing vessels.....	24,172,475
In 105 steamers.....	17,248,973
Making the total imports .....	41,421,448

The exports of 1850 were—

	Piasters.
In 208 sailing vessels .....	16,625,266
In 105 steamers.....	14,995,890
Making the total exports.....	31,621,156

On the first view it will seem that the imports of Salonica had exceeded the exports. But it must be considered that the ports of Macedonia and of Thessaly, together export more than that of Salonica, while the amount of their imports does not equal one-third of the sum, and that one-quarter of the goods imported to Salonica is even consumed in the interior of Macedonia and Thessaly, the products of which are shipped from Salonica or from the aforesaid ports. Thus, it will be seen that, in reality, the balance is in favor of the latter province. It cannot well be otherwise, as the advanced position taken by agriculture, gives to exportation the greater part of its products. The following statement will sufficiently prove this assertion :—

I have remarked that Salonica imported by sailing vessels and steamers—

	Piasters.
To the amount of.....	41,421,448
Orfano or Tchaiaza imported.....	769,000
Cavalla imported.....	860,000
Volo imported .....	11,843,050
Total.....	54,893,498
The exports of Salonica amounted to.....	31,621,156
Those of Orfano.....	11,587,900
" " Cavallo.....	8,943,000
" " Volo .....	18,997,350
Total exports.....	71,149,406

It results from this that the exports offer an excess over the imports of 16,755,908 piasters, which, as a means of counterbalance in Constantinople, must be covered by bills upon Europe, negotiated at that city. This acts as an equipoise to the difference existing every year in favor of the imports.

The operations of the bank between Salonica and Constantinople are ordinarily much affected by this. And this is the interest of the government, if it desires to keep the exchange low upon Europe, as also on the other hand to increase its revenue by augmenting the wealth of the country, and to increase by all possible means the agricultural sources of exportation.

The following is the description of imports by sailing vessels, including also the number of vessels, loaded and in ballast, which visited the port of Salonica in 1850 :—

## IMPORTS AT SALONICA.

	Piasters.
47 English sailing vessels, 29 loaded with coffee, sugar, pepper, lead, iron, manufactures, charcoal, &c., to the amount of .....	7,332,500
4 Ionic sailing vessels loaded with soap and wheat.....	296,340
<b>Making 33 vessels loaded .....</b>	<b>7,628,840</b>
10 Austrian sailing vessels, 5 loaded with coffee, rum, steel, paper, pepper, iron wire, glassware, crockery, barley, wheat, furniture, &c., to amount of.....	238,500
<b>.....</b>	<b>7,867,340</b>
24 French sailing vessels, loaded with coffee, sugar, leather from Buenos Ayres, pepper, paper, calfskins, colonials, crapes, cochineal, &c., to amount of.....	1,286,700
<b>Total 62 vessels, loaded to amount of .....</b>	<b>9,154,040</b>
85 Vessels, 62 loaded.	
196 Greek sailing vessels. Of these 88 were loaded with lemons, oranges, sugar, coffee, wheat, barley, iron, soap, salt, indigo, cochineal, manufactures, dried grapes, salted fish, &c. ....	5,712,890
4 Neapolitan—with salt.....	27,150
3 Netherland sailing vessels, of which 2 were loaded with sugar...	751,740
117 Ottoman, of which there were 102 loaded with manufactures, window glasses, glassware, colors, soap, dried fruits, coffee, paper, sugar, rice, indigo, cochineal, salt, lemons, salted skins, barley, wheat, etc.....	6,312,740
10 Samian sailing vessels loaded with lemons, oranges, soap, coffee, iron, etc.....	333,000
1 Walack in ballast .....	.....
(Altogether 128 Ottoman; 112 loaded to amount of 6,645,740 piasters, 16 in ballast.	
6 Prussian sailing vessels of which 1 only was loaded with sugar..	110,000
17 Russian sailing vessels, of which 1 was loaded with sugar, rice, coffee, wheat, dried, grapes, pepper, glassware, etc.....	511,200
17 Sardinian sailing vessels with leather from Buenos Ayres, coffee, salt, pepper, sugar, rum, cochineal, barley, wheat, furniture, etc.	1,259,715
<b>Total, 287 sailing vessels loaded.....</b>	<b>24,172,475</b>
456 Total number of sailing vessels at Salonica in 1850; loaded 287, in ballast 169.	

But in addition there arrived the following number of steamers :—

	Piasters.
55 Austrian steamers from Constantinople and the Dardanelles, loaded with colonials, manufactures, hardware, tin plate in leaf, leather, silk, red caps, cloths, cotton cloths, horologes, jewelry, silver plate, paper, glassware, &c., to the amount of.....	12,535,790
50 Ottoman steamers from Constantinople, loaded with manufactures, colonials, etc.....	4,713,183
<b>105 steamers to amount of.....</b>	<b>17,248,973</b>

## EXPORTS FROM SALONICA.

	Piasters.
45 English sailing vessels of which 25 were loaded with wheat and maize to the amount of.....	2,997,590
1 Maltese in ballast .....	.....
3 Ionic " .....	.....
10 Austrian, of which 8 were loaded with maize, barley, oats, linseed, wool, tobacco in leaves, yellow wax, rye, ox & sheep skins....	1,343,490
23 French, of which there were 18 loaded with silk cocoons, wool, sesame, linseed, leaf tobacco, sheep & lamb skins, etc.....	4,952,000
190 Greek, 93 loaded with coals, maize, barley, wheat, coarse cloths, timber, leaf tobacco, etc.....	2,261,525
4 Neapolitan, 2 loaded with barley.....	89,150
3 Netherland, 1 " " maize.....	97,636
109 Ottoman, 34 loaded with tobacco in leaves, vegetables, dried fruits, barley, timber, archivolta, carpet, coarse cloths, wool, silk, lamb bones, snuff, coals, etc.....	2,377,810
1 Wallack in ballast.....	.....
11 Samian loaded with vegetables, coals, etc.....	153,500
6 Prussian, 3 loaded with maize.....	353,060
16 Russian, 14 loaded with maize, cotton, wheat, coals, etc.....	483,105
16 Sardinian, 10 loaded with sesame, barley, rye, oats, maize, millet, chick-peas, hemp, cocoons, linseed, leaches, yellow wax, etc....	1,016,400
437 Of which 219 were loaded.....	16,625,266

Besides these sailing vessels, there were 105 steamers which exported as follows :—

	Piasters.
55 Austrian steamers for Constantinople, the Dardanelles, and Europe, by the latter outlet; all loaded with silk, cocoons, leaches, wool, carpets, butter, tallow, wool stockings, towels, furs, goat and lamb skins, to the amount of .....	11,179,190
50 Ottoman steamers bound for Constantinople, loaded with coarse cloths, tobacco, snuff, wool, stockings, etc.....	3,816,700
105 Exports by sailing vessels .....	14,995,890
Total exports at Salonica.....	16,625,266
	31,621,156

## IMPORTS AT TCHALIAZIA.

	Piasters.
7 English sailing vessels, 3 loaded with iron .....	242,000
5 Austrian, 1 loaded with manufactures .....	60,000
8 French in ballast.....	.....
35 Greek, 7 loaded with salt, sugar, coffee, manufactures, etc.....	234,000
1 Neapolitan loaded with salt.....	9,000
12 Ottoman, 7 loaded with rice, olives, manufactures, salt, etc.....	224,000
3 Russian in ballast .....	.....
71 Of which 19 were loaded, amounting to.....	769,000

These constitute the vessels and their imports at Tchaiazia.

## EXPORTS FROM TCHALIAZIA.

	Piasters.
6 English, 5 loaded with maize.....	425,000
5 Austrian, 4 loaded with maize and cotton .....	1,395,000
8 French, 6 loaded with sesame, cotton, wool, and maize.....	1,583,000
32 Greek, 30 loaded with cotton, maize, leaf tobacco, coals, etc....	7,752,900
1 Neapolitan in ballast.....	.....
10 Ottoman, 4 loaded with timber, coals, etc.....	112,000
2 Russian, 1 loaded with cotton.....	320,000
64 Of which 50 were loaded, amounting to.....	11,587,900



## IMPORTS AT CAVALLO.

	Piasters.
3 English, 1 loaded with manufactures.....	72,000
4 Austrian in ballast.....	.....
6 French ".....	.....
51 Greek, 25 loaded with salt, soap, coffee, sugar, manufactures, salt fish, etc.....	680,000
45 Ottoman, 16 loaded with salt, oil, soap, and timber.....	105,000
109	860,000

## EXPORTS FROM CAVALLO.

3 English, 2 loaded with maize.....	300,000
4 Austrian loaded with tobacco and maize.....	1,520,000
7 French loaded with cotton and leaf tobacco.....	2,055,000
50 Greek, 35 loaded with wheat, maize, leaf tobacco, vegetables, etc.	1,732,000
45 Ottoman, 20 loaded with maize, tobacco in leaves, vegetables, rice, etc.....	3,336,000
109 Vessels, of which 68 were loaded, amounting to.....	8,943,000

## IMPORTS AT VOLO.

5 English in ballast.....	.....
9 Austrian ".....	.....
6 French ".....	.....
255 Greek, 70 loaded with salt, manufactures, sugar, iron, lemons, etc., to the amount of.....	4,158,500
275 Vessels, of which 70 were loaded, amounting to.....	4,158,500

## EXPORTS FROM VOLO.

5 English vessels, —, Indian corn.....	878,000
9 Austrian, with wheat, corn, and sesame.....	1,156,000
4 French with sesame and oil.....	815,500
262 Greek, of which 145 loaded with grain, sesame, oil, olives, cotton, silk, tobacco, and coarse cloths called abas.....	7,764,000
150 Ottoman, 105 loaded with tobacco in leaf, grains, olives, sesame, and abas.....	7,470,000
11 Russian, 6 loaded with cotton, oil, sesame, abas, corn, wood, etc..	613,850
441 Vessels, 274 of which were loaded, amounting to.....	18,697,000

## IMPORTS AT SALONICA, 1851.

30 English sailing vessels, 23 loaded with coffee, iron, manufactures, sugar, charcoal, &c., to the amount of.....	10,607,290
1 Ionic, loaded with soap.....	122,000
6 Austrian, 4 loaded with manufactures, medicine chests, paper, colonials, drugs, etc.....	485,900
14 French, 8 loaded with sugar, coffee, soap, paper, leather, etc.....	1,130,465
225 Greek, 168 loaded with wheat, barley, soap, coffee, sugar, lemons, oil, glass, maize, coal, iron, salt, dried fruit.....	4,180,427
4 Netherland, 3 with sugar.....	307,800
3 Norwegian, in ballast.....	.....
90 Ottoman, 83 loaded with manufactures, soap, iron, lead, hardware, dried fruits, lemons, oranges, paper, cochineal, pepper, coffee, sugar, rice, cotton, etc.....	7,728,602
1 from Jerusalem, with rice.....	15,750
12 Samians, 7 loaded with soap, dried fruit, etc.....	438,700
[108 Ottoman, altogether; 91 loaded to amount to 8,183,052 piasters, 12 in ballast.]	
6 Prussian, 1 loaded with sugar, coffee, etc.....	48,800
9 Russian, 8 loaded with wheat, timber, iron, dried fruit, etc.....	141,400
6 Sardinian, with coffee, sugar, and Buenos Ayres leather.....	1,591,845
1 Swede sailing vessel, with tin-plate in leaf, iron, etc.....	200,000
408 Sailing vessels, of which 314 were loaded to the value of.....	26,998,979

Besides these 408 sailing vessels, there arrived as follows —

	Piasters.
51 Austrian steamers, from Constantinople and the Dardanelles, loaded with manufactures, colonials, silk, drapery, Jewelry, etc. . . .	17,948,150
50 Ottoman steamers from Constantinople, loaded similarly . . . . .	4,359,887
101 Steamers, loaded to the amount of . . . . .	22,308,037
Imports by sailing vessels . . . . .	26,998,979
Imports by steamers . . . . .	22,308,037
Total importation, 1851 . . . . .	49,307,016

#### EXPORTS FROM SALONICA IN 1851.

32 English sailing vessels, with maize, millet, hemp-seed, &c., to the amount of . . . . .	1,915,400
2 Ionic, 1 loaded with soap . . . . .	122,000
5 Austrian, 3 loaded with maize, animal bones, etc. . . . .	315,040
15 French, 11 with silks, cocoons, maize, oats, &c., to the amount of. .	1,875,135
234 Greek, 94 with wheat, barley, maize, timber, wine, etc. . . . .	1,321,524
4 Netherlander, 1 loaded with sugar, etc. . . . .	11,000
3 Norwegian, with maize, millet, etc. . . . .	337,260
88 Ottoman, 54 with smoking tobacco, coarse cloth, charcoal, timber for building. . . . .	2,123,070
1 from Jerusalem, loaded with tobacco and building timber . . . .	83,538
12 Samians, 7 with charcoal, vegetables, etc. . . . .	165,670
[101 Ottoman in all; 62 loaded to the am't of 2,372,278 piaas.]	
5 Prussian, 4 with maize . . . . .	753,960
11 Russian, 6 with timber, maize, barley, etc. . . . .	543,900
8 Sardinian, 7 with maize, sesame, oats, cocoons. . . . .	377,192
1 Swede, in ballast . . . . .	.....
421 Sailing vessels. . . . .	9,944,689

Beside these, there were 101 steamers, which have exported as follows:—

	Piasters.
51 Austrian, to the amount of . . . . .	6,973,450
50 Ottoman " . . . . .	3,457,842
101 Steamers. . . . .	10,431,292
Exports by sailing vessels . . . . .	9,944,689
Exports by steamers . . . . .	10,431,292
Total exportation . . . . .	20,375,981

#### IMPORTATION AT TCHALAZIA, 1851.

1 English, in ballast . . . . .	.....
5 French, in ballast . . . . .	.....
34 Greek, 6 with colonials, paper, provisions, glass-ware, etc. . . . .	253,500
37 Ottoman, 9 with oil, soap, etc. . . . .	189,000
1 Russian, in ballast . . . . .	.....
78 . . . . .	442,500

#### EXPORTATION FROM TCHALAZIA, 1851.

2 English, 1 with cotton . . . . .	155,000
5 French, 4 with cotton, wool, sesame . . . . .	580,440
33 Greek, 12 with cotton, vegetables, tobacco, rye, etc. . . . .	453,000
36 Ottoman, 15 with cotton, tobacco in leaf, timber, rice, vegetables. .	405,000
1 Russian, with charcoal . . . . .	8,000
77 vessels, of which 33 were loaded to the amount of . . . . .	1,601,440

## IMPORTS AT CAVALLLO, 1851.

	Piastere.
4 English, in ballast .....	.....
6 Austrian, 1 with glass-ware, sugar, rum, and steel .....	360,000
6 French, in ballast .....	.....
50 Greek, 21 with provisions, colonials, manufactures, dried fruit, etc.	684,000
5 Ionian, 1 with coffee, sugar, soap .....	48,000
47 Ottoman, 8 with provisions, soap, colonials, salt, and manufactures	576,000
4 in ballast—1 Russian, 1 Sardinian, 1 Servian, 1 Wallachian .....	.....
122	1,668,000

## EXPORTS FROM CAVALLLO.

4 English, 2 with tobacco in leaf, and maize .....	1,032,000
6 Austrian, 5 with tobacco in leaf, and maize .....	1,344,000
6 French, with leaf tobacco .....	2,160,000
49 Greek, 25 with leaf tobacco, maize, and barley .....	1,872,000
5 Ionian, 2 with leaf tobacco and maize .....	144,000
48 Ottoman, 41 with leaf tobacco, rice, and provisions .....	4,896,000
1 Russian, with leaf tobacco .....	168,000
1 Sardinian, with leaf tobacco .....	240,000
1 Servian, loaded with leaf tobacco .....	156,000
1 Wallachian, loaded with the same .....	264,000
122 vessels, of which 87 were loaded to the amount of .....	12,276,000

## IMPORTS TO VOLO, 1851.

3 English, in ballast .....	.....
262 Greek, 83 with manufactures, provisions, colonials, soap, etc. ....	3,960,000
169 Ottoman, 87 with soap, provisions, colonials, grain, etc. ....	2,958,000
6 Russian, all loaded with, soap, manufactures, etc. ....	356,600
440 vessels, of which 176 were loaded to the amount of .....	7,274,600

## EXPORTS FROM VOLO.

3 English, 1 loaded with leaf tobacco, grain, sesame, cocoons, etc. ....	655,000
263 Greek, 98 with leaf tobacco, cotton, sesame, grain, cocoons, etc. ....	4,596,000
180 Ottoman, 101 with leaf tobacco, grain, ordinary cloth, skeins of silk, etc. ....	3,653,500
7 Russian, 6 with leaf tobacco, oil, olives, etc. ....	481,200
453 vessels, of which 206 were loaded to the amount of .....	9,385,700

In summing up the Commerce of Tchaiazia and Cavallo, it will be seen that, together, it is equal in value to the Commerce of Volo. This last port, being now placed in direct communication with Constantinople by means of the new line of packets of the Ottoman Company, it has greatly increased, and will most certainly present in the commercial movements of 1852 results of more importance than the others.

The exportation of tobacco is great from Cavallo to Constantinople and Smyrna, and with the facilities of steam navigation it cannot be doubted but that we shall hear of a still greater number of expeditions. In the course of time we would use this trading port in such an economical manner, that by the use of less steam-power the packets could be led to make the trips from Volo and other trading ports, and in communicating at the Dardanelles with the steamers of Salonica and Smyrna, two packets could be spared from the route from Dardanelles to Constantinople, and *vice versa*. We are obliged to render justice to the Ottoman Company, for although they now sustain several lines of packets without much pecuniary advantage to themselves, it is not the less true that those provinces which are thus placed in direct re-

lation with each other and with the capital will soon find their Commerce generally obtaining a greater extension, and sooner or later will prove beneficial to the gains of the company. In the same view, we would call attention to other lines to be formed, as much for the purposes of general commercial development as for their mission of civilization, which tend to bring into immediate contact all the varied population of the empire, not only with each other, but also with the capital.

But to complete our statistics of the Commerce of Thessaly and Macedon, we will conclude the notice by giving the price current, both of imports and exports, as existing in the trading ports of these provinces in 1851.

## PRICE CURRENT.

	Plasters.		Plasters.
Commercial coffee, per oka....	7 a 7½	Linen cloth from Ireland, pee.	24 a 26
Black pepper.....	6 a 6½	Heavy cloth.....	45 a 50
Cochineal.....	75 a 80	Belgian cloth.....	32 a 45
Indigo, superior.....	95 a 100	German cloth.....	14 a 24
" Madras.....	50 a 55	Taffeta, plain.....	13 a 16
Cloves.....	14 a 15	" ornamented.....	12 a 17
Cinnamon.....	17 a 18	Gros-de-Naples silk, plain and	
Tin.....	13½ a 14	ornamented.....	17 a 25
American rum, by the gallon..	8 a 8½	Velvet.....	50 a 55
Dry leather, from Buenos Ayres	11 a 13	English shawls, each.....	7 a 34
" Alexandria.....	4½ a 5	Ditto, fine.....	140 a 300
Semelle, from France.....	18 a 20	Belgian window glass, in boxes	
Incense, or scents.....	4 a 6½	100 feet square.....	90 a ..
Nutmeg.....	45 a 50	Tin, in two boxes.....	330 a 345
Timber of Pernambuco, q'ntal.	34 a 35	Pointes de Paris, per oka.....	4½ a 4½
" St. Martha.....	120 a 130	Whitelead from Geneva and	
" Campeachy.....	130 a 135	Trieste, per two boxes.....	140 a ..
Brimstone, from Trieste.....	60 a 65	(The kile of Salonica is equivalent to 4 kiles of Constantinople.)	
Sugar, crumpled.....	214 a 217	Wheat of Calamie, per kile	
" in loaf.....	220 a 225	Salonica.....	80 a 100
English iron, in bars & bundles.	40 a 44	Wheat of Nusquilles.....	70 a 75
Steel from Trieste, per qntal...	220 a 225	Ditto, young.....	.. a ..
Lead in pigs.....	120 a 130	Barley, per kile.....	24 a 34
German vitriol.....	25 a 32	Maize.....	36 a 45
English ditto.....	25 a 32	Rye.....	35 a 40
Soap from Cannal.....	175 a 190	Sesame.....	120 a 130
" Mitylene.....	170 a 180	Grey pease, per oka.....	1½ a 1½
" Jaffa.....	200 a 215	Kidney-beans.....	1 a 1½
" Zante.....	170 a 180	Beans.....	20-40 a 25-40
Letter-paper from Trieste and		Lentilles.....	30-40 a 35-40
Germany.....	17 a 30	Rice.....	1½ a 2
French paper.....	22 a 110	Honey.....	2½ a 2½
Red caps from Geneva.....	110 a 120	Butter.....	7 a 7½
" Livour.....	120 a 140	Oil.....	5½ a 6
" Vienna.....	24 a 160	Olives.....	1 a 1½
" Constantinople.....	180 a 220	Hazel-nuts.....	2 a 2½
Crockery of Geneva.....	1½ a ..	Red pepper.....	2½ a 2½
" England.....	10 a 30	Tobacco in leaf.....	4 a 7
" Trieste.....	7 a 8	Sheeps' wool.....	4½ a 5
Printed calico, English, piece.	40 a 110	Cotton in wool.....	6½ a 7
" Swiss.....	35 a 100	Yellow wax.....	23 a 25
American linen.....	28 a 80	Linseed.....	1½ a 1½
Madapolan, colored.....	40 a 50	Millet.....	30-40 a 1
" white.....	55 a 60	Silk from Salonica.....	130 a 100
Muslin of Vienna, piece.....	15 a 16	" Piedmont.....	280 a 300
" England.....	16 a 36	" Thessaly.....	160 a 170
" Switzerland.....	35 a 110		
Crape of Geneva & Lyons 2 ps.	130 a 140		



	Piasters.		Piasters.
Alum .....	3 a 6	Skins of lamb, each .....	3½ a ..
Ropes .....	4½ a 6½	"    sheep .....	8 a 9
Snuff .....	12 a 24	"    goat .....	2½ a 8
Leeches .....	470 a ..	"    hare, per oka .....	17 a 18
Ditto, fat, large .....	120 a ..	Wool carpet, per piece .....	6 a 11
Cow leeches .....	130 a ..	Sajak de monaster .....	2½ a 3
Skin of ox and cow .....	5 a 5½	Aba, per two pieces .....	110 a ..
Horse-hair bags .....	4½ a ..	Douelles, per thousand .....	825 a ..
Hemp .....	2½ a 2½	Woolen socks, packge of 10 pair ..	30 a ..
Animal bones, per qntl .....	12 a 16	Coats of Zagora, each .....	110 a ..

N. B.—The dollar is worth about twenty-eight piasters in good metallic currency of the Sultan; forty pases make one piaster; the oka is 2½ lbs. of our weight.

## COMMERCE OF SAMSOON IN 1852.

After Trebizonde, one of the most important and commercial places of the Black Sea, on the Asiatic coast, is Samsoun. Its topographical position is well enough known to render it unnecessary to speak about it. In point of Commerce, Samsoun is the best port, and one the most favorable to the transit trade with the Asiatic provinces. Visited by all steamers which run on the line from Constantinople to Trebizonde, that place is the center of a Commerce of great extent.

In 1852, the imports amounted to 48,351,016 piasters, and the exports to 33,023,176 piasters. This amount, which is given with exactness, is shown in the details which we publish of a great variety of merchandise, imported and exported at Samsoun, almost altogether by steamers. In fact, the importations by Ottoman, Austrian, and English steamers have amounted—

	Piasters.
In merchandise, to .....	38,097,260
In money .....	8,001,756
	<hr/>
	46,109,016
The importation of merchandise by sailing vessels is limited to .....	2,242,000
And to 3 cargoes of salt under Ottoman flag; 3 cargoes of leeches from New Russia, under the Russian flag, amounting to .....	48,351,016
Also 1 cargo of iron under the Russian flag; and 3 cargoes of wine, oil, and soap, under the Greek flag.	

There also arrived 4 Ottoman vessels loaded with military effects, the valuation of which is not included, nor that of 3,692 packages of those same effects brought by steamers, to the sum of 48,351,016 piasters.

The exportation has been less than the importation. It amounted—

	Piasters.
By steamers, as shown in the detailed note, to .....	23,391,608
Cash, by the same steamers .....	9,231,568
	<hr/>
	32,623,176
By sailing vessels, there was sent only 800 bales of tobacco to Smyrna and Alexandria, to the amount of .....	400,000
	<hr/>
	33,023,176

It must be observed that in 1852, the corn crops having failed in the

province of Samsoun, there was no exportation. Generally, when the crop is successful, it is calculated that 250,000 killos of wheat, maize, barley, and oats, are annually exported from Samsoun, which might make the addition of 2,500,000 piasters.

The following is the detailed account of the goods imported and exported in 1852 by Ottoman, Austrian, and English steamers :—

## IMPORTS.

Designation of merchandise.	No. of pkgs.	Price. Piasters.	Total value. Piasters.
Coarse cloths.....	5,000	5,000	2,500,000
Steel.....	45	150	6,740
Aniseed.....	3	300	900
Fruits.....	11	300	3,300
Brandy.....	59	550	32,850
Whitelead.....	1	200	200
Beer.....	4	100	400
Tin plate.....	16	200	3,200
Coffee.....	1,402	680	841,200
Paper.....	341	2,500	852,500
Hardware.....	585	2,000	1,170,000
Cochineal.....	8	6,000	48,000
Ropes.....	8	240	1,920
Nails.....	50	240	12,000
Leather.....	60	1,000	60,000
Preserved fruits.....	20	200	4,000
Drugs.....	10	500	5,000
Cotton thread.....	177	5,000	885,000
Dry figs.....	10	200	2,000
Iron wire.....	12	1,000	12,000
Cheese.....	20	2,400	48,000
Red caps.....	80	7,000	560,000
Scythes.....	20	300	6,000
Iron implements.....	17	330	5,600
Henna.....	169	550	92,950
Indigo.....	21	7,200	151,200
Manufactures.....	7,436	3,300	24,538,800
Nuts.....	100	140	14,000
Medicines.....	85	500	425,000
Olives.....	15	90	1,350
Colors.....	15	200	3,000
Pepper.....	50	380	18,000
Furs.....	20	6,000	120,000
Skins.....	30	200	6,000
Rum.....	40	200	48,000
Military effects.....	3,692	....	.....
Soap.....	648	285	194,680
Tin.....	40	300	12,000
Ammoniac.....	20	300	6,000
Snuff.....	69	1,000	69,000
Persian tobacco.....	97	550	53,350
Pottery.....	30	2,000	60,000
Dried grapes.....	20	200	4,000
Glassware.....	150	330	49,500
Pipe bowls.....	140	220	38,800
Foreign wine.....	16	550	8,800
Sugar.....	247	1,000	247,000
Various merchandise.....	1,675	3,000	5,025,000
	28,615		38,097,360

## EXPORTS.

Designation of merchandise.	No. of pkgs.	Price. Piasters.	Total value. Piasters.
Lizaries .....	208	325	67,600
Pearl wheat .....	250	110	27,500
Butter .....	40	360	14,400
Gums .....	70	1,000	70,000
Silk cocoons .....	449	1,980	889,020
Cirisch .....	2,856	260	742,560
Ox horns .....	35	600	21,000
Buffalo horns .....	34	100	3,740
Leather .....	1,000	990	990,000
Wax .....	40	1,900	76,000
Punk .....	144	200	28,800
Flour .....	150	100	15,000
Yellow berries .....	1,882	1,000	1,882,000
Gum .....	98	683	66,934
Galls .....	130	550	71,500
Pack cloth .....	91	200	18,200
Vegetables .....	2,716	120	325,920
Teftik .....	78	600	46,800
Wool .....	40	300	12,000
Malep .....	305	400	146,000
Manufactures .....	246	4,000	984,000
Smoked meat .....	3,009	110	330,990
Apples .....	876	110	96,360
Goat skins .....	304	495	135,480
Pelisses .....	58	1,000	58,000
Sheep skins .....	100	400	40,000
Worked skins .....	200	400	80,000
Hare skins .....	8	200	1,600
Pig lead .....	592	150	88,800
Wrought copper .....	1,617	990	1,600,830
Copper in bars .....	6,118	400	2,472,400
Rice .....	50	82	4,100
Linen seed .....	1,613	78	125,814
Leeches .....	1,011	1,100	1,112,100
Silk .....	369	8,000	2,952,000
Aleppo stuffs .....	198	10,000	1,980,000
Tobacco .....	10,878	495	5,384,610
Carpets .....	6	2,000	12,000
Tallow .....	256	400	102,400
Salep .....	10	1,200	12,000
Valonia .....	30	150	4,500
Various merchandise .....	543	550	298,650
	*38,708		23,391,608

\* The piaster of Turkey may be calculated at about four cents.

## ART. II.—EXPERIMENTAL LEGISLATION ON THE OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA, AND ON THE LIQUOR TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE pursuit of happiness, that busies mankind under the influence of civilization, divides itself, in respect to means employed, into two great classes—one of which consists of appliances for the acquisition of wealth, and the other for the acquisition of political power. The last necessarily comprehends within itself more or less control of the first, but without partaking of its motive or results. But this intimacy of interests brings the two influences into very general co-operation, so that the earnest man in the pursuit of wealth becomes the coadjutor of the earnest man in the pursuit of political power.

The merchant feels a necessity for acting a part in politics, although he claims not to be a politician, nor in the remotest degree ambitious of public station. The politician, in turn, bows respectful compliances to the known wishes of the merchant, though not himself caring a fig, otherwise than as they bear upon political results, for navigation, Commerce, protection, free trade, or sailors' rights.

These general laws, that act upon the cupidity of men in the higher spheres of life we have particularly named, when the direction of a State, or nation, or empire, is sought by one, or the trade of a nation, or of several nations, is the subject of the other's ambition, are the same that pervade all the lower classes of politicians and tradespeople, until we reach the itinerant peddler, having all his stores in a small pack, and in like gradation reach the school district and ward politician, who fights in the election of a policeman, or constable, with as much zeal as Bonaparte fought the battle at Austerlitz.

The general impulses of conduct being thus very much the same everywhere among men, both in trade and in politics, their experience in each might be expected to end in the same lessons of wisdom the world over, be their experiments at innovation what they may.

And so their experience does end.

Whether we consult the politics of trade, or the trade of politics, as these have been developed in *China*, or in the United States, one and substantially the same controlling moral will be deduced, and forced upon our conviction, as an essential of enduring success. The Chinese have well defined this moral as "*the propriety of a needful accommodation to the circumstances of the times*," and elsewhere as "*turning the circumstances of the time to a profitable account*."

Men, writers, philosophers, merchants, and politicians may theorize, and moralize, and criticise, and spiritualize all they may, to make the world better, or to prove them bad, in their rules of conduct; and, after all has been done and said, the man of practical mind, who studies history, men, and things, religiously, philosophically, or politically, and with whatever aim or motive he may, will at last come back to this one doctrine of Chinese legislation, to which we have adverted, viz: "*the propriety of a needful accommodation to the circumstances of the times*," as the ruling lesson of wisdom to be observed in the framework of every project, law, and system of moral influence, that is designed to be useful, or effective and permanent. And whatever project, law, or system of appliances for the government of men lacks this feature, will prove a *failure*. In fact, in every attempt at legislative exertion of power, whether upon the scale of village interests, or of the



affairs of an empire, the necessity of "turning the circumstances of the time to a profitable account" must be recognized as a fundamental law, or it will force its way through mountains of disappointment and prostrated hopes to the recusant victim.

We do not say, for we do not believe, that the naked and bald immorality of the old woman, in the story, to her forth-going son, in the advice given him, to "get money, *honestly*, if you can, but be sure and get money," is to be countenanced, nor that it forms any kindred part of the older experience of our Chinese brotherhood. For, wherever the law of property exists for the protection of its acquisition, there the law of honesty must be an attendant "circumstance of the time" and place, and cannot be disregarded profitably. Hence the adage "Honesty is the best policy," in all its commonplace homeliness and simplicity, will be found the consistent help-maid of the Chinese teaching above quoted, and the true doctrine of every people and every individual.

The precipitate thinker may hastily conceive, nevertheless, that if we bring the business world down to the limited rule of action in life which we have stated, and seek guidance from no higher morality in human affairs than that of "turning the circumstances of the time to a profitable account" we have very little margin left for the teachings of either the schoolmaster or theologian, and our school-houses and churches might as well be converted at once into sale-shops and warehouses.

Not so—not so. But we do admit that schoolmasters and theologians may at once proclaim to their followers everywhere, that there is in truth no positive and true religion, *as such*, in either trade\* or politics, and the less human legislation undertakes to prescribe or deal out *any* religion, in either politics or trade, the nearer it will approximate to that wisdom which insures permanency to whatever it enters into.

*True religion*, like the Sabbath, has its offices set apart from the secular affairs of life, as those of week days are distinguished from those of the Sabbath. It does not, therefore, follow, that the influences of the one impart no qualifying tone to the character of the other; nor that either would be secure without the other. The contrary hypothesis is demonstrable, if the observation of all mankind enjoying the lights of civilization and of a holy Sabbath did not prove it.

Then let the schoolmaster perform his office faithfully, in training the youthful mind of the nation to the lights of knowledge, which is ever pro-

\* Of this truth, so far as trade is concerned, no more pointed demonstration is needed than is found in the unrighteous traffic of the British East India Company, which is the British government itself under another name, in the article of opium. Upon this irreligious aspect of the subject, the *Bombay Telegraph* remarks:—

"That a professedly Christian government should, by its sole authority, and on its own responsibility, produce a drug which is not only *contraband* but essentially detrimental to the best interests of humanity; that it should annually receive into its treasury scores of rupees, which, if they cannot, save by a too licentious figure, be termed "the price of blood," yet are demonstrably the fruit of the physical waste, the social wretchedness, and moral destruction of the Chinese; and yet that no substantial remonstrances from the press, secular or spiritual, nor from society, should issue forth against the unrighteous system, is surely an astonishing fact in the history of our Christian ethics."

"The enormous wealth it brings into our coffers is its only justification, the cheers of vice-enslaved wretches its only welcome; the curses of all that is moral and virtuous in an empire of 360 millions attend its introduction; the prayers of enlightened Christians deprecate its course, the indignation of all righteous minds is its only God-speed."

"It takes with it fire and sword, slaughter and death; it leaves behind it bankrupt fortunes, idiotized minds, broken hearts, and ruined souls. Foe to all the interests of humanity, hostile to the scanty virtues of earth, and warring against the overflowing benevolence of heaven; may we soon have to rejoice over its abolition." [See *Merchants' Magazine*, Feb. 1833, p. 264.]

While such a commentary is justified by the facts of the largest commercial operations of the world, it is folly to talk about religion as an element of the relations of trade.

gressive; and let the theologian, with equal earnestness, keep the religious sense of the nation awakened to the pleasures of a conscience void of offence, and to the hopes of a fitness for a bright and joyous immortality beyond the grave, and neither will lack busy employment in his sphere; and neither trade nor politics, under the influence of such teachings, will forget the law of honesty in seeking "what is called turning the circumstances of the time to a profitable account," though in the operation both schoolmaster and theologian be utterly forgotten.

The Chinese government, after more than a half century, at least, of fervent struggle, in the opposite direction, to exterminate a great moral evil, is now on the return to that wisdom of policy from which many States of this Union, first impelled by the example of Maine, seem now to be just taking their departure—a departure, we venture to prophesy, that will cost the people engaged in it, the same perpetual and fruitless struggle which the Chinese illuively have borne in vain.

It is a curious fact, that in these two opposite portions of the habitable globe, China and the United States, the same supposed moral evil and necessity has existed, to be overcome; and the same resort has been, or is now being made, for that end, to a system of legislation that wholly disregards the maxim of "turning the circumstances of the time to a profitable account." But in this particular, *now*, these experimenting nations differ, viz:—

China has made the trial, to her woful conviction of its insufficiency and uselessness; whereas the States alluded to, of this Union, unwilling to learn from the sad experience of China, or ignorant of it, are persisting in going through the same process of forcible execution of its polity, regardless of a "needful accommodation to the circumstances of the times."

Search through man's history, and it will be found that love of power, and love of wealth, or of property, are passions of the human breast that have ever been most subservient and ready to pander to all the other passions that beset and weaken humanity. They are the servile jackalls of human depravity, and they are ever ready to be suborned to the indulgence of any appetite, whether carnal or gastronomic; and hence constitute the gateways to danger, where wisdom in legislation should point all its watchful and measured influences. Regulate to rightful results man's love of wealth and love of power, (or of position over his fellow man,) and you will have the curb that will hold in check his every other proclivity to error, folly, or crime. We assert this as the general law of human conduct, to which, of course, there will be exceptions, as there will be to every rule and proposition in life.

The passion, or state of mind and body, excited by the use of intoxicating liquids, or drugs, is of the easiest, and therefore of the most universal, indulgence, of all that beset man in the social world. Hence are the means of its enjoyment made the subject of universal traffic, whether in the form of drugs, or of distilled liquids; and therefore create a necessity for laws to regulate the uses, and punish the abuses of this species of trade, the world over. The love of gain exerted through this trade, and the love of political power exerted through this legislation, are thus brought into immediate play upon these agencies, in different parts of the world, and display themselves adversely to each other, or act conjunctively, according to the practical wisdom that prevails at the time.

Hitherto, in China, they have been acting adversely to each other; while

in the United States there has been more of conjunctive action between them. Now, the exact reverse of this is taking place, and an antagonistic struggle between the love of political power and the love of gain is being witnessed in the United States: while, in China, the two influences are tending to a harmony of action for a common end, or result.

In China, the desolating evils of intemperance and intoxication have been produced by *smoking* and *eating* excessive quantities of *opium*.

In the United States, the same great evil has been produced by drinking to excess intoxicating liquors—*rum*, *brandy*, *gin*, *whisky*, &c.

All readers are familiar with the statistics of poverty, crime, suffering, disease and death, which are exhibited in the reports of Town, County, State and National Temperance Societies, and Watchmen's Clubs, existing under different names in the United States, to portray the horrible ravages of the habits of intemperance that have prevailed among the people. It is therefore quite unnecessary that we repeat them now.

But in China the ravages of the same indulgence, by means of opium, are no less authenticated and no less frightful to contemplate, but are probably less well known to the people generally in the United States. A correspondent of this magazine (vol. xxiii., p. 33) thus describes, in general terms, the impoverishing and desolating effects of it:—

The expenses attending this habit are very great—so great that in most instances it regulates the quantity used, each one consuming as much as he can possibly command means to obtain. Mr. Smith, of the Church Missionary Societies, whilst visiting the opium-smoking shops at Amoy, questioned ten persons, indiscriminately, as he met them, most of whom were laborers, as to the formation, effects, expense of the habit, &c. Five of these individuals consumed a mace, or sixty grains, daily, and it cost them, on an average, two-thirds of their daily earnings to purchase the article! This fact shows how amazingly expensive is the habit, and what a fearfully impoverishing effect it must have upon all those who, for any length of time, give themselves up to the vice. Besides, it is calculated by Mr. Martin, and other writers well acquainted with the evil, and competent to form a correct judgment in the matter as other individuals that can be found, that the victims of this vice do not live, on an average, more than ten years after they have once given way to the habit. It brings on a train of diseases, which make rapid work of destruction on all the vital organs of the body. By means of this vice, then, according to the above data, and estimating the number of opium smokers at 4,000,000, more than 400,000 human beings in China find annually a premature grave! What other vice, in the whole history of the world, ever produced such appalling ravages on human life?

It may not be uninteresting to many readers to quote from another article of the same able correspondent of this magazine alluded to above, (vol. xxiii., p. 149, &c.,) the following further details of the horrors of the uses of opium in China:—

A distinguished Chinese scholar, in a memorial to the emperor, says: "Opium is a poisonous drug, brought from foreign countries; and, when the poison takes effect, the habit becomes fixed, and the sleeping smokers are like corpses—lean and haggard as demons." He proceeds to illustrate, in detail, its effect, under these heads: it exhausts the animal spirits; impedes the regular performance of business; wastes the flesh and blood; dissipates every kind of property; renders the person ill favored; promotes obscenity; discloses secrets; violates the laws; attacks the vitals, and destroys life. Another Chinese, (holding a high office in government) speaking of opium smokers, remarks that "when the habit becomes inveterate, it is necessary to smoke at *certain fixed hours*. Time is consumed, men's duties are forgotten, and they can no longer live without this poison. Its

symptoms are difficulty of breathing, chalky paleness, discolored teeth, and a withered skin. People perceive that it hurries them to destruction, but it leaves them without spirit to desist." Another government officer writes to Sir Henry Pottinger, that "opium is an article whose flowing poison spreads like flames. It is neither pulse nor grain, yet multitudes of our Chinese subjects consume it, wasting their property and destroying their lives; and the calamities arising therefrom are unutterable! How is it possible to refrain from forbidding our people to use it?" In another state paper this evil is described by one of the emperor's ministers as "a fearful, desolating pestilence, pervading all classes of people, wasting their property, enfeebling their mental faculties, ruining their bodies, and shortening their lives."

Dr. G. H. Smith, who resided some years as a surgeon at Penang, describes the effect of opium smoking, in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* for April, 1842, as follows:—"The hospitals and poor-houses are chiefly filled with opium smokers. In one that I had the charge of, the inmates averaged sixty daily; five-sixths of whom were smokers of Chandoo. The baneful effects of this habit on the human constitution are conspicuously displayed by stupor, forgetfulness, general deterioration of all the mental faculties, emaciation, debility, sallow complexion, lividness of lips and eyelids, languor and lack-lustre of eye, appetite either destroyed or depraved. In the morning these creatures have a most wretched appearance, evincing no symptoms of being refreshed or invigorated by sleep, however profound. There is a remarkable dryness or burning in the throat, which urges them to repeat the opium smoking. If the dose be not taken at the usual time, there is great prostration, vertigo, torpor, and discharge of water from the eye. If the privation be complete, a still more formidable train of phenomena take place. Coldness is felt over the whole body, with aching pains in all parts. Diarrhea occurs; the most horrid feelings of wretchedness come on; and if the poison be withheld, death terminates the victim's existence."

In the *London Lancet*, for 1841, we find these observations, from James Hill, a surgeon of an English ship which visited China in 1839:—"The habitual use of opium, as practiced by the Chinese, cannot fail to produce the most injurious effects upon the constitution. The peculiar languid and vacant expression, the sallow and shrivelled countenance, the dim and sunken eye, and the general emaciated and withered appearance of the body, easily distinguish the confirmed opium smoker. The mind likewise soon participates in the general wreck of the body; and the unhappy individual, losing all relish for society, remains in a state of sottish indifference to everything around him but the deadly drug, now his only solace, which sooner or later hurries its victim to an untimely grave." Such is the testimony of two medical observers, whose education and professional duties gave them superior advantages for judging correctly of the effects of this drug.

Mr. R. M. Martin, who is well known as the author of several valuable works on India and the British Colonies, has recently published a large work on China. Mr. Martin for some time held the situation of her "Majesty's Treasurer for Colonial, Consular, and Diplomatic Services in China," and was also a "Member of Her Majesty's Legislative Council at Hong Kong." His opportunities, therefore, of acquiring information, official and by observation, were superior, and in a chapter on this subject, vol. ii., p. 176, he remarks thus:—"No language would convey a description of the sufferings of those to whom opium has become a necessary part of existence; no picture could impress the fearful misery which the inmates of an opium-smoking shop exhibit. Those dens of human suffering are attended by unfortunate women—as opium in the early use is aphrodisiac, and as such prized by the Chinese. In few, but very few instances, if indeed in any, moderation in opium is exercised; once fairly begun, there is no cessation, until poverty and death ensue; and when digestion has nearly ceased, and deglutition even becomes painful, the utmost effect of the drug is merely to mitigate the horrors of existence. Those who begin its use at twenty, may expect to die at thirty years of age; the countenance becomes pallid, the eyes assume a wild brightness, the memory fails, the gait totters, mental exertion and moral courage sink, and a frightful marasmus or atrophy reduces the victim to a ghastly spec-



tacle, who has ceased to live before he has ceased to exist. There is no slavery so complete as that of the opium taker; once habituated to his dose as a factitious stimulant, everything will be endured rather than the privation; and the unhappy being endures all the mortification of a consciousness of his own degraded state, while ready to sell wife and children, body and soul, for the continuance of his wretched and transient delight; transient indeed, for at length the utmost effect produced is a temporary suspension of agony; and finally no dose of the drug will remove or relieve a state of suffering which it is utterly impossible to describe. The pleasurable sensations and imaginative ideas arising at first soon pass away; they become fainter and fainter, and at last entirely give place to horrid dreams and appalling pictures of death; specters of fearful visage haunt the mind; the light which once seemed to emanate from heaven is converted into the gloom of hell; sleep, balmy sleep has fled forever; night succeeds day only to be clothed with never-ending horrors; incessant sickness, vomiting, diarrhea, and total cessation of digestive functions ensue; and death at length brings, with its annihilation of the corporeal structure, the sole relief to the victim of sensual and criminal indulgence. The opium shops which I visited in the East, were perfect types of hell upon earth."

Lord Jocelyn, who was engaged as a military secretary in the campaign of 1840, thus adverts to the use of opium as witnessed at Singapore:—"One of the streets in the center of the town is wholly devoted to shops for the sale of this poison; and here, in the evening, may be seen, after the labors of the day are over, crowds of Chinese, who seek these places to satisfy their depraved appetites. The rooms where they sit and smoke are surrounded by wooden couches, with places for the head to rest upon, and generally a side-room is devoted to gambling. The pipe is a reed of about an inch in diameter, and the aperture in the bowl for the admixture of opium, is not larger than a pin's head. The drug is prepared with some kind of conserve, and a very small portion is sufficient to charge it, one or two whiffs being the utmost that can be inhaled from a single pipe, and the smoke is taken into the lungs as from the hookah in India. On a beginner, one or two pipes will have an effect, but an old stager will continue smoking for hours. At the head of each couch is placed a small lamp, as fire must be held to the drug during the process of smoking; and from the difficulty of filling and properly lighting the pipe there is generally a person who waits upon the smoker to perform that office. A few days of this fearful luxury, when taken to excess, will give a pale and haggard look to the face; and a few months, or even weeks, will change the strong and healthy man into a little better than an idiot skeleton. The pains they suffer when deprived of the drug, after long habit, no language can describe; and it is only when to a certain degree under its influence that their faculties are alive. In those houses devoted to their ruin, these infatuated people may be seen at nine o'clock in the evening in all the different stages. Some entering, half distracted, to feed the craving appetite they have been obliged to subdue during the day; others laughing and talking wildly under the effects of a first pipe, whilst the couches round are filled with their different occupants, who lie languid, with an idiot smile upon their countenance, too much under the influence of the drug to care for passing events, and fast emerging to the wished-for consummation. The last scene in this tragic play is generally a room in the rear of the building, a species of dead-house, where lie stretched those who have passed into the state of bliss which the opium smoker madly seeks—an emblem of the long sleep to which he is blindly hurrying."

Such is the testimony of two officers holding important trusts under the English government, as to the pernicious effects of this practice among the Chinese; and we might add many similar statements from travelers and other residents in China, but deem it unnecessary.

In view of these facts, the question naturally arises, what has China done to oppose the introduction, or arrest the progress of such evils? Has she ever, as a government, adopted any decided, systematic measures to prevent them?

Prior to the year 1800, opium was included in the tariff of maritime duties, under the head of medicinal drugs, and was treated by government as an article intended exclusively for medical purposes; and the duty exacted upon its impor-

tation was a mere nominal sum, without any particular reference to raising a revenue. But the practice of *smoking* the "vile dirt" had already taken deep root, and its evil effects were beginning to awaken the attention of the Chinese government. In 1799, one of the emperor's chief ministers, "fearing lest the practice of smoking opium should spread among all the people of the inner land, to the waste of their time and the destruction of their property," presented a memorial requesting that the sale of the drug should be prohibited, and that offenders should be made amenable to punishment. Soon after this, the Chinese government enacted special laws to prevent both its importation and its use, denouncing upon the seller and smoker of the poison the bastinado, the wooden collar, imprisonment, banishment, and the entire confiscation of his property; yes, even more, the severe penalty of capital punishment, either by public decapitation or strangulation.

The same writer remarks, p. 153:—

That the Chinese government has always been earnest and sincere in resisting the introduction of opium, there can be no doubt. Their laws prove this fact, and such is the testimony of all disinterested foreigners residing in China. Says a writer in the *Chinese Repository*, for 1840, p. 416:—"The opposition of the Chinese government to the opium trade has been steady and strong during a period of forty years; the prohibitions have been as clear and as explicit, and the measures to carry them into effect as constant and vigorous, as the combined wisdom and power of the emperor and his ministers could make them."

The Chinese government expressly forbids by law the cultivation of the poppy within its territory, although both soil and climate are admirably fitted for its production.

But all the laws and prohibitions hitherto enacted against this trade by China, have proved abortive.\* They have, nevertheless, been adhered to, and the trade still kept contraband, by which means the whole consumption is paid for in silver by the Chinese population, instead of by an interchange of commercial exports, which would take place were the trade legalized. The extent of sacrifice, in the form of drainage of the country of its precious metals, thus made by the government, rather than yield its opposition to the traffic, may be gathered from the fact that the consumption in the single year of 1848-9 amounted to \$34,750,800, and the consumption is yearly increasing.

Such an expenditure to uphold a prohibitory law, which is proving a constant failure, has no parallel under any Christian government or among any Christian people on the face of the globe. It puts far and deep into the shade all the sacrifices made, or that ever will be made in the United States, to support any system of prohibitory laws that have been or shall be devised for the cause of temperance.

The self-sacrificing spirit that has marked the policy of the Chinese government for a half century, regardless of the maxim of "turning the circumstances of the time to a profitable account," is also beautifully illustrated by an answer of the emperor, when on one occasion he was urged to derive a revenue from the importation of the drug, in view of the impracticability of stopping its illegal introduction among his people. His answer was as follows:—

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\* The *National Intelligencer* (Washington) of May 19, 1853, says: "As a proof of the severe nature of the laws on this subject, an American vessel, in the year 1807, had to pay a fine of \$30,000 for an attempt to smuggle only five pounds of opium, which one of the seamen brought from Whampoa in a jar, and was detected by a custom-house officer, as he landed from the boat opposite to the factories at Canton."

It is true, I cannot prevent the introduction of the flowery poison—gainseeking and corrupt men will, for profit and sensuality, defeat my wishes; but nothing will induce me to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of my people.

Here, then, are fifty years of exertion and of experience in all possible forms, and with all legislative power to forcibly exclude and extinguish a vice which has its home in the human passions. It has been attended by yet other evidences than we have adverted to, but in vain, of sincere determination in upholding the inhibitory policy.

To present our subject intelligibly, we copy from the same source as above, the further history of the Chinese proceeding in this matter, as follows:—

In the years 1809-15-20-30, and 34, edicts, one after another, were sent to Whampoa, Macao, and Canton, proclaiming these laws, and not unfrequently the severest penalties were inflicted upon such Chinese subjects as violated them. Notwithstanding all this, the trade kept constantly increasing. In 1838 it amounted to between 39,000 and 40,000 chests. The emperor, finding that the measures thus far employed had failed to check the traffic, after consulting his ministers, determined to depute an Imperial Commissioner to Canton, clothed with the highest powers and authority. The officer chosen for this purpose was Lin, a man distinguished for his talents, acquirements, and knowledge of maritime affairs. Lin arrived at Canton in March, 1839, and immediately gave orders that all the opium, whether stored in the factories or on board of ships in the harbor, should be at once surrendered. He succeeded in compelling the merchants to give up 20,000 chests, and to sign a bond that they would forever cease trading in the article. These 20,000 chests of opium were publicly destroyed in the vicinity of Canton, according to the commands of the emperor. This bold measure of Lin to suppress the traffic led to a war between England and China, commonly called the "opium war."

The war was not of long continuance. The Chinese, finding themselves soon overpowered by British arms, and their country being rapidly brought into subjection to foreign power, were ready to receive proposals of peace on almost any terms. The leading articles of treaty proposed by the English plenipotentiary were: The Chinese government to pay the English twenty-one millions of dollars before the expiration of three years; twelve being for the expenses of the war, three for debts due English merchants, and six for the opium destroyed. Five of the principal cities of China, namely: Amoy, Canton, Ningpo, Shanghai, Fughehan, to be thrown open to British trade and residence, under such restrictions as shall be satisfactory, and the island of Hong Kong to be ceded outright, and forever, to the queen of England. The Chinese endeavored to introduce into the articles of agreement a prohibition of all traffic in, or importation of opium, but failed in the attempt. So that this subject, as far as any restriction or discontinuance was concerned on the part of the English government, was left, after the war, precisely where it was before. But it was far otherwise with China. Five of her chief seaports being now freely opened for general trade and commercial intercourse, afforded still greater facilities, and gave a more permanent foothold than ever for the opium traffic. The Canton Circular of 1846, speaking of the high price which the drug brought at that time, very significantly remarked: "We need not ask the question who has been chiefly benefited by the war in China, justly called the opium war."

Besides these five cities being thrown open to foreign trade, the island of Hong Kong, possessing one of the best harbors in the world, and easily accessible to any part of the Chinese coast, became, after the war, the sole property of the English government. This place was selected as a great depot for trade, and a large amount of money has been expended here for public improvements, such as roads, wharves, buildings, &c. Opium constitutes here one of the principal articles of Commerce. Besides numerous shops and stores, several large re-

ceiving ships are stationed the year round in the harbor. In 1845 an important event occurred here in the history of the trade, namely: Gov. Davis licensed the public sale of the drug by retail. Mr. Martin, one of the Executive Council, expressing his dissent, says, afterwards: "Twenty opium-shops have been licensed in Hong Kong, within gunshot of the Chinese empire, where such an offense is death! Hong Kong has now, therefore, been made the lawful *opium smoking-shop*, where the most sensual, dissolute, degraded, and depraved of the Chinese may securely perpetrate crimes which degrade men far below the level of the brute, and revel in a vice which destroys body and soul; which has no parallel in its fascinating seduction, in its inexpressible misery, or in its appalling ruin. When the governor proposed the conversion of Hong Kong into a legalized opium-shop, under the assumed license of our most gracious and religious sovereign, I felt bound, as a sworn member of her majesty's Council in China, to endeavor to dissuade him from this great crime; but no reasoning would induce him to follow the noble example of the emperor of China, who, when urged to derive a revenue from the importation of opium, thus righteously recorded his sentiments in an answer which would have been worthy of a Christian monarch: '*It is true, I cannot prevent the introduction of the flowery poison—gain-seeking and corrupt men will, for profit and sensuality, defeat my wishes; but nothing will induce me to derive a revenue from the vice and misery of my people.*' But money was deemed of more consequence in Hong Kong than morality; it was determined, in the name of her majesty, to sell the permission to the highest bidder by public auction—of the exclusive right to poison the Chinese in Hong Kong—and to open a given number of opium smoking-shops, under the protection of the police, for the commission of this appalling vice. Would we have acted thus towards France or Russia, and established a smuggling depot on their shores in a prohibited and terrific poison? We dare not. Why, then, should we legalize and protect this dreadful traffic on an island given to us by the government of China as a residence and for commercial intercourse?"

With these authenticated facts before us, how can we say that China has made a less constant, a less expensive, a less vigorous, a less persevering effort—by forcible means, and arbitrary legislation, and severe penalties—to annihilate the use of intoxicating agencies in her dominions, than Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, and the other States of this Union are using, or proposing to use? Will these States ever equal China in the power of means employed, in the opportunity of success, in the desperation of effort felt to be necessary? *And has China failed?*

The writer above quoted, says:—

The war, instead of exterminating or even checking this evil, has actually afforded greater facilities for its extension. The number of chests of opium imported into China has continued to increase every year, until now (1850) they amount to 60,000 chests, estimated to be worth over \$40,000,000—a sum greater by one-half than is paid by that great empire on the whole imports from all other nations. New market places for the sale of the drug are opening every year along the coast, up the rivers, and far into the interior of the country.

Such is the result of reliance upon legislation, employing destructive force and the "pulley system" of law and extreme arbitrary punishment, for the restraint of a moral evil, for the correction of a human passion.

The drug has been smuggled into that country for more than fifty years, in face of wholesome laws, earnest remonstrances, and severe threatenings, and the direful effects on the inhabitants of China.

The immoral tendency of this forcible system of inhibitory laws, and the certainty of its ultimate abandonment, is thus described in the *Missionary Herald* of June, 1850:—



The contraband trade in opium induces a disregard of all law, and leads to smuggling in other articles; it raises up and encourages a set of miscreants and pirates along the coast; it gives rise to constant strife between the revenue officers and the smugglers, the former of whom keep a vigilant oversight of every entrance, not so much to prevent its coming as to collect fees for allowing it to pass; it tends to destroy all moral rectitude, and strengthens habits of vice both among the people and the government officers. Its use, as well as its abuse, destroys property, health, intellect, and life. The importation during the past year has probably equalled eight millions of pounds, and this year it will perhaps exceed that amount. The Chinese government has given up its efforts to retard its use, winks at the cultivation of the poppy, is obliged to connive at the bribery of its revenue officers; and many persons think that the trade will be legalized at the coming of a new emperor to the throne. In a national and commercial point of view, such a step would be desirable.

Since the date of the last extract, a new emperor has succeeded, and now the State advisers are pressing the expediency of abolishing the prohibitory laws and making the trade legal, and imposing upon it a suitable duty. The *Pekin Gazette* of the 14th of December, 1852, contains the report of Woo TING-POO, a member of the Board of War, and Inspector of Peking, decidedly in favor of legalizing the trade. This report says:—

It may probably be said that opium has long been a bane of the country, and that this bane can never be extirpated, if a duty be imposed on it by law. But let it be remembered, that the great interests of the empire must always be looked at in their entire and comprehensive aspect, and of anything implicating them the evil and advantage must be fairly weighed; if two balancing advantages be presented, the greater must be chosen, and where two contrasting evils stand in the way, the worse must be removed. Now, if the evil complained of could indeed be struck at the root, none would regret the loss to government of the millions of taels of annual revenue which might have been derived from its existence. But the fact is, that in late times every seaport and every inland transit toll has been a thoroughfare to illicit traders, who have paid fees for the passage of opium amounting to enormous sums of money, all of which have gone to swell the ill-gotten gains of men without a title to them. The returns have been made under the heads of *glass and broken glass, white and brown birds' nests, black and green tea, white and black cloth*—these being pseudonyms of the drug. The laws of the country have thus been turned to serve for the profit of rogues; while stringent prohibitions were publicly declared, private perquisites were drawn from the infraction of them. Under an administration assumed to be just and effective, how could such practices be tolerated?

To carry into effect beneficial innovations is a grand prerogative of the sovereign. It was anciently said: "When a matter has come to extremity, there must be a change; when the change is decreed, it must be carried into effect, and the method of doing this must be such as to insure its permanent action. The omens showing that heaven favors the design, advantage (to mankind) is certain to follow." Now, in the economy of the universe, there is in operation a law of perpetual progress, to which no limit is set. New agencies brought into action, even the ruler of the empire must shape his conduct to conform with them; he cannot forcibly control them.

Of old, Shun disliked varnished furniture, and Yu was averse to sweet wine; but, to the present time, the use of neither the wine nor the varnish has been discontinued, and we have not heard that any of the evils afflicting the world are attributable to them. Again, the former Ming dynasty interdicted tobacco, whereas now from that article is derived a main branch of the revenue. Also, at the commencement of our own reigning line, a prohibition was placed on wine, but the duty thereon now amounts to hundreds of thousands. These are all examples of the propriety of a needful accommodation to the circumstances of the times.

When a sweeping denunciation is brought against opium, because amongst the consumers of it there are many whom it induces to neglect their affairs, and in whom it occasions disease, it is forgotten that, with any of the gifts of nature, suffering ensues upon excess. Rain and wind, heat and cold, eating and drinking, intercourse between man and woman—which of these things may not be abused? But the wise use everything in due measure. Now opium is, in fact, a medicine, whose properties are to stimulate the nerves, stop diarrhea, and neutralize the effects of malaria. In the *Materia Medica* of Le She-chin, who lived towards the close of the Ming dynasty, it is called *a-foo-yung*, and respecting it, it is stated that if its use be long continued, a dose at length requires to be taken at regular intervals. Previous to the reign of Kien-lung it was classed in the customs tariff as a medicine. After the opium had passed the custom-house, having paid the duty, it was delivered to Hong merchants, who bartered for it tea and other commodities. The population along the whole coast depended, in a great degree, for their subsistence on the profits of the trade.

In the commencement of the reign of Kea-king, the penalties for opium-smoking were merely exposure in the cangue and flogging. Afterwards, when they were made more severe, the barbarian merchants sold it clandestinely, and stored it to command the market, amassing great gains; and thenceforth the silver from our central land began to depart, never to return.

From the first establishment of the severe system the evils produced by it gradually became greater, and exceeded all previously known. In brigandage upon the public roads, bribery of officials, and extortion by their underlings, opium was a constantly employed pretext. It was even made a practice to convey it secretly to some spot, in order that it might form the subject of a false accusation, the sequel of which would be free plunder on pretense of seizure of it. Since it was a matter involving the most serious consequences to the local Mandarins, they would beforehand give guaranties of the non-existence of the article within their jurisdictions, and afterwards their only course was to conceal it to the utmost of their power. Moreover, the unprincipled functionaries of small districts would often employ it as a means of extortion, and the innocent people were thereby subjected to very grievous oppressions—a thing which certainly would occasion concern to your sacred majesty. The salt smuggling in Hoonan and Ganhwuy, the piracy in Fuhkien and Kwangtung, and the perpetually recurring brigandage in Kiang-se, Kiang-nan, Che-kiang, Ganhwuy, Hoonan, Chihle, and Shangtung, have all, in a chief degree, had their origin in plundering upon the pretext of searching for opium. If the imposition of a duty on the article can be brought about, the evil disposed will be deprived of an important auxiliary in the accomplishment of their nefarious plans.

The connivance of the officials at the cultivation of the poppy is thus described by Woo TING-POO:—

But, further, since the native resources of the land have begun to be developed, that in which they consist ought not to be expelled from it. The provinces of Funkien, Kwangtung, Che-kiang, Shangtung, Yunnan, Kweichow, and others, have in all of them land devoted to the illicit production of opium. Now, the cultivation of the poppy does not in any way interfere with that of the five cereal grains. In districts of a warm climate, when the late harvest of the ninth month is gathered in, they plant the poppy, and by the next spring it has bloomed and ripened; being then cut, the matter is concluded, and the early grain is sown, which is reaped in autumn. Your minister has heard that in Wan-chow Foo and Tai-chow Foo (in Che-kiang) every year at the period between spring and summer the Sub-Prefect and Assistant Sub-Prefect are sent to cut down the poppies. The orders given to that effect, being a mere form, the deputed officers merely proceed to the various villages, and remain in their neighborhood about a month, when, having received their fees, they report the business as finished, and the cultivators continue undisturbed, as before. When such a system prevails in one province, other provinces cannot be ignorant of the existence of it. As to the illegal traffic in the drug in Yunnan and Kweichow, it is car-

ried on by thousands, openly, even in the provincial capitals, and the authorities, civil and military, do not venture to say anything about the matter. Indeed, the cause of the prosperous state of Yunnan is that its native-grown opium is abundant, and the drain of specie proportionately inconsiderable.

The opium grown in China, it is said, may be eaten without injury. Its price corresponds with that of other opium, and great profits are realized by the traffic in it. Since at present it pays no duty, it wastefully enriches the private pockets of officials; a circumstance much to be lamented.

The natural productions of the rivers and mountains fall by right to the disposal of the sovereign; and to him it belongs to tax the produce of the cultivated soil, and to assess the profits of traders. Now, of the multifarious commodities which enter at and are exported from the ports along the coast, and pass through the inland tolls on the highways, all yield their regulated impost. In the one article of opium alone, of which the consumption is so great, it is, on the contrary, permitted to carry on an illicit traffic, no revenue being drawn from it. And to such a pass are matters brought by this that functionaries of government and learned scholars are the responsible agents for smuggling the drug. Surely it is not thus that an example of respect to the law and maintenance of national dignity is displayed.

Inasmuch as general commerce with the barbarians is a means of conciliating them, the imposition of a duty on opium would be like a rein for keeping them in check; and it would indeed be precisely what is called *turning the circumstances of the time to profitable account*. Your minister has often heard, from men who have held office in Kwangtung, that England is a small island on the furthest verge of the ocean, and that from the traffic in opium it gradually became rich and strong. Subsequently it gained possession of various small foreign countries, such as Bengal, Madras, Bombay, and Java, all producing the drug, whereby it added to its wealth and power. Continuing by degrees to grow richer, at length it emulates *Yey-lang* in pride and assumption. From the opening of the ports to the present time the proceeds of the clandestine trade have amounted annually to hundreds of millions. If now a duty be imposed, there will be deducted one in every ten, one hundred in every thousand; and thus we shall, by openly inviting their intercourse, allay their suspicions, and cause a diversion in our favor without their perceiving it. Moreover, the native resources of the country being developed, the export of money abroad will diminish in the natural course of things; native-grown opium daily becoming more abundant, there will be less demand for foreign opium; the quantity will gradually dwindle away; at last there will be none, and Chinese traitors will then be deprived of wherewithal to support their vocation. The productions of barbarian countries being, with the exception of opium, very limited, the fountain of our prosperity daily swelling higher, the fountain of theirs will daily subside; it will be needless for us to deprive them of it by force, for, in verity, it will of itself depart from them. Sun Tsze said, "There is the subjection of the enemy, without the fighting of soldiers;" which truly describes the proper method of dealing with the article under consideration.

In 1836 another official urged upon the Emperor the same policy of a change of the inhibitory system of laws, for one legalizing and regulating it:—

Hou Naetse, Vice President of the Sacrificial Court, presents the following memorial in regard to opium, to show that the more severe the interdicts against it are made, the more widely do the evils arising therefrom spread; and that it is right urgently to request that a change be made in the arrangements respecting it; to which end he earnestly entreats his sacred Majesty to cast a glance hereon, and to issue secret orders for a faithful investigation of the subject. \* \* \*

It is said the daily increase of opium is owing to the negligence of officers in enforcing the interdicts? The laws and enactments are the means which extortionate underlings and worthless vagrants employ to benefit themselves; and the more complete the laws are, the greater and more numerous are the bribes paid

to the extortionate underlings, and the more subtle are the schemes of such worthless vagrants. In the first year of Taoukwang, the Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangse, Yuen, proceeded with all the rigor of the law against Ye Hangshoo, head of the opium establishment at Macao. The consequence was, that foreigners, having no one with whom to place their opium, proceeded to Lintin to sell it. This place is within the precincts of the provincial government, and has a free communication by water on all sides. Here are constantly anchored seven or eight large ships, in which the opium is kept, and which are therefore called "receiving ships." At Canton there are brokers of the drug who are called "melters." These pay the price of the drug into the hands of the resident foreigners, who give them orders for the delivery of the opium from the receiving ships. There are carrying boats plying up and down the river, and these are vulgarly called "*fast crabs*" and "*scrambling dragons*." They are well armed with guns and other weapons, and are manned with some scores of desperadoes, who ply their oars as if they were wings to fly with. All the custom-houses and military posts which they pass are largely bribed. If they happen to encounter any of the armed cruising boats, they are so audacious as to resist, and slaughter and earnage ensue. The late Governor Loo, on one occasion, having directed the Commodore Tsin Yuchang to co-operate with Teen Poo, the district magistrate of Heangshean, they captured Leang Heenee with a boat containing opium to the amount of 14,000 catties. The number of men killed and taken prisoners amounted to several scores. He likewise inflicted the penalty of the law on the criminals Yaouhow and Owkwan, (both of them being brokers,) and confiscated their property. This shows that faithfulness in the enforcement of the laws is not wanting, and yet the practice cannot be checked. The dread of the laws is not so great on the part of the common people as is the anxious desire of gain, which incites them to all manner of crafty devices; so that sometimes, indeed, the law is rendered wholly ineffective.

There are also, both on the rivers and at sea, banditti, who, with pretence of acting under the orders of the government, and of being sent to search after and prevent the smuggling of opium, seek opportunities for plundering. When I was lately placed in the service of your Majesty as acting Judicial Commissioner at Canton, cases of this nature were very frequently reported. Out of these arose a still greater number of cases, in which money was extorted for the ransom of plundered property. Thus a countless number of innocent people were involved in suffering. All these wide-spread evils have arisen since the interdicts against opium were published. \* \* \* \* \*

Does any one suggest a doubt that to remove the existing prohibitions will detract from the dignity of government? I would ask if he is ignorant that the pleasures of the table and of the nuptial couch may also be indulged in to the injury of health? Nor are the invigorating drugs *footze* and *wootow* devoid of poisonous qualities; yet it has never been heard that any one of these has been interdicted. Besides, the removal of the prohibitions refers only to the vulgar and common people, those who have no official duties to perform. So long as the officers of government, the scholars, and the military are not included, I see no detriment to the dignity of government. And by allowing the proposed importation and exchange of the drug for other commodities, more than ten millions of money will annually be prevented from flowing out of the central land. On which side, then, is the gain, on which the loss? It is evident at a glance. But if we still idly look back and delay to retrace our steps, foolishly paying regard to a matter of mere empty dignity, I humbly apprehend that when eventually it is proved impossible to stop the importation of opium, it will then be found that we have waited too long, that the people are impoverished, and their wealth departed. Should we then begin to turn round, we shall find that reform comes too late.

Though but a servant of no value, I have by your Majesty's condescending favor been raised from a subordinate censorship to various official stations, both at court and in the region south of the great mountains, (Kwangtung.) Ten years spent in endeavors to make some return have produced no fruit; and I find myself overwhelmed with shame and remorse. But with regard to the great ad-



vantages, or great evils, of any place where I have been, I have never failed to make particular inquiries. Seeing that the prohibitions now in force against opium serve but to increase the prevalence of the evil, and that there is none found to represent the facts directly to your Majesty, and feeling assured that I am myself thoroughly acquainted with the real state of things, I dare no longer forbear to let them reach to your Majesty's ear. Prostrate I beg my august sovereign to give secret directions to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Kwangtung, together with the Superintendent of Maritime Customs, that they faithfully investigate the character of the above statements, and that, if they find them really correct, they speedily prepare a list of regulations adapted to a change in the system, and present the same for your Majesty's final decision. Perchance this may be found adequate to stop further oozing out of money, and to replenish the national resources. With inexpressible awe and trembling fear I reverently present this memorial and await your Majesty's commands.

What China has experienced in this matter, and is now about to improve upon, the Maine Liquor Law States of this Union are about to experience, or rather, are actually experiencing. The stringent laws which China has abandoned the enforcement of in despair, served but to increase the evil designed to be exterminated, and also hatched a new brood of evils which desolate the heart of both government and people, of moral rectitude and self-esteem. Human nature *there*, in its passions, is no more wild and uncontrollable than human nature as developed and trained in the States of this Union. Its weaknesses *there* are not less easily remedied than its corresponding weaknesses *here*. The vain hope of accomplishing here what has been so many years, and with such vigilant power and determination, labored in vain for there, has already begun to cast its shadows of disappointment and failure across the hearts and understandings of its well-wishers, and of some of its most earnest friends. In a recent address (it is said) by one of the masters of this prohibitory pulley-system of laws, the statement is made, that out of 600,000 individuals who had signed the temperance pledge, 450,000 had broken it, and returned to their previous habits of intemperance! And if this be so, argue the supporters of the system, it only proves more stringency of legislation is needed, and in the ratio that moral suasion is feeble. As well might the harpist continue to turn the screw that has already snapped the chords which discoursed music to his yearning heart, in the hope of hearing their lost tones return upon the ear with renewed melody. They forget that in the human passions there is no moral sense of shame, of fear, or of punishment, and that it is with human passions, in this matter, they have to contend. Where the judgment is weaker than the passion, the aid that is needed is to regulate the mastery, not to crush it out; for the blow that crushes it, crushes life itself. Passions in man grow, and passions die out; but they cannot be killed by violence, and on the instant. Reform, to be reliable, must be accomplished through the heart and the understanding; and these cannot be reached by forced marches. The tongue may be made to falsify both, as in the case of Galileo; but on the instant that constraint is relaxed, and often sooner, as in the case of Galileo, the tongue will own up to its falsehood, and the heart and the understanding triumph. The hand may be made to sign heartless pledges against a passion, as in the case of the 450,000 relapsing inebriates. And the handwriting may stand. But the false pledge will be disregarded at the first signal of returning passion. It has been well remarked by an early writer on politics, that there is eminent danger in a bad law that is incapable of execution; as the habit of disregarding it relaxes the popular sense of obedience to laws that are good.

Just so has been the half century of experience in China upon their laws against intemperance. And just so is history recording the experience of the Maine Law States upon similar legislation. The *New York Courier and Enquirer* of July 8, 1853, bears this testimony:—

The *Boston Traveler* states, that the drunkenness in that city and neighborhood at the late celebration, was "more common and offensive than usual on such occasions." In our own city, it is the general remark, that there was less appearance of this vice than ordinary. We had some disturbance, and many accidents; but in few cases only were they the effects of liquor. In Boston there is a Maine Liquor Law; in New York there is not.

The *Boston Daily Herald* of June 9th, 1853, as if inspired by the actual experience of China's prohibitory system, thus ably reasons respecting the experience that is being wrought out in one of the Maine Law States:—

The Maine Liquor Law is producing some curious effects. The manufacture and wholesale trade in liquors has been more extensive and profitable during the past year in Boston, than ever before during the last thirty years. Our large distilleries have been run night and day, employing two sets of hands, while previously one set of hands and day work were sufficient to supply the demand. The dealers have been so busily occupied in filling orders, that they have no time to spend in active efforts against the law. More money has been made in the trade this year than ever before.

Much perverse ingenuity has been exercised by the vendors of liquor, in devising means to forward the article without detection to their own proper customers, and to the advocates of the Maine Law who desire to use the beverage which they would prohibit to the community generally. Jugs, kegs, and barrels are packed in boxes or casks, in such a way as to defy detection.

We overheard a person connected with the trade say, that he had packed kegs of liquor in molasses casks, headed them in, and filled up with molasses; he had packed them in sugar boxes, filled around with sugar; he had packed them in oil casks, filled around with water, placing a piece of sponge saturated with oil over the bung, and covered with a piece of tin, so that when the cask is rolled over a little oil will be squeezed out, thus giving it an appearance that would deceive all but the most knowing ones; he had packed kegs in cheese casks, leaving a hole in the head of the cask through which a cheese (white-oak) was visible—and in various other modes, too numerous to mention, had he aided in the system of fraud and deceit, which is and ever will be carried on under such a law as the Maine Liquor Law. It is the usual mode to put a shipment of liquors into several of these various forms, to give it the appearance of a regular assortment of groceries, provisions, &c.—sugar, molasses, cheese, rice, oil, &c.

Of course these operations add to the expense of the article to the retailers in the country, and they must charge an enhanced price, or adulterate it sufficiently to make up for extra cost.

Expressmen are driving a profitable trade in this business. No matter what the ostensible nature of the packages in an expressman's car may be, under the system of hypocrisy originated and fostered under the Maine Law, you can hardly be certain that a bale of cloth or a chest of tea does not contain liquor. Now this operation is calculated to promote hypocrisy and dissembling, and when large classes of our citizens, like the liquor dealers and the consumers of the article, are made dissemblers and hypocrites, the ultimate results must be very bad.

This clandestine traffic in liquors is, on the face of it, a fraud, in a legal point of view; but you can never convince a man who has used liquor with moderation that it is a sin to do so, or that any power on God's earth has a right to deprive him of the privilege of using or selling it, by legal enactments; and when a set of fanatics, by the aid of political intrigue, have placed a law upon our statute books that interferes with this right, he considers it a very light offense to evade it. That the effect of violating laws, however absurd and oppressive, is bad in a community whose dearest institutions rest mainly upon the supremacy of law, no

one will doubt for a moment; and this Maine Liquor law, instead of curing the evil of intemperance, will fasten other evils upon us quite as serious.

As one of the results of the Maine Law, we may mention the increased adulteration of liquors. When the traffic is outlawed, of course the dealers, working against law, and exposed to great risks, are bound to make as large immediate profits as possible, as their business is liable to be broken up at any time. On the other hand, the purchasers of a contraband article, who are obliged to resort to secret measures to obtain it, cannot be critical in regard to its quality. They consider themselves fortunate if they obtain it at all, and are not likely to make loud complaints openly if it is of an inferior quality. Of course there is much good liquor sold in Boston; but we are inclined to the belief that more bad liquor is sold under the Maine law than ever before.

The town agencies are not the places where good liquor is always to be obtained, for in a majority of instances the agents are no judges of the article, and are cheated unmercifully, while those who are experienced in the trade, in too many instances adulterate it themselves. The thousands of gallons sold by town agents, (for medical purposes only!) are not free from the taint of the rectifier's art.

We have glanced at a few of the effects of the Maine Law, which is accomplishing a great many results, but it is not now effecting, nor ever will, the object ostensibly aimed at by its framers.

In the Province of New Brunswick, where a similar experiment of the pulley system of legislation is being made, similar results are being experienced with those expressed above. The *Miramichi Gleaner*, describing its operation in that vicinity, says:—

The law is a dead letter. No licenses were granted by the session. The opinion having been pretty extensively propagated, based, it is said, on declarations made by the members of the Legislature and by gentlemen of the legal profession, that the law is inefficient, and that no fine can be exacted under it, the natural consequences have resulted therefrom. The shops that formerly sold under a license, as well as nearly all the taverns, now sell without one, as well as a host of others. The consequence is, liquor is more abundant than formerly; and in the town of Chatham more riot and dissipation are to be seen, day and night, than have been witnessed for many years before.

In the city of Portland, the commercial emporium of Maine, the effects of this system impress different minds differently. Men unaccustomed by their previous habits and associations of life to seeing and knowing the places where the vice of intemperance did most abound, ascribe their present ignorance of its existence to the influences of the Maine Law, and mistakenly hold out to the world this want of knowledge as evidence that the devouring monster has ceased to live among the people under the law. Others, better circumstanced to judge, and to know how the fact is, testify, unqualifiedly, that the time never was when, within this same emporium of the State, so many places were before kept where intoxicating drinks are sold to all classes of men, as at the present time. Nay, more: that never was the time, before the present, when so much of ardent spirits, and so bad in its quality for poisoning the human system, within this same city were daily consumed. A multitude of names disbelieving a fact have an imposing appearance to the public eye; and yet the judgment comprehends how paramount is the evidence of a few witnesses only, whose knowledge of the fact disbelieved by so many, enables them to bear positive evidence of its existence. That men deceive themselves into false opinions in thus deceiving others, is an acknowledgment due to their integrity and undoubted sincerity in the cause espoused. But the author of this article has within a few days had the information from one of the most active of the police of Portland, who is daily

engaged in and dependent for his daily sustenance upon the energetic execution of the Maine Law, that his own conviction is, that the Maine Law serves to increase instead of diminish the use of intoxicating liquors in the city. His opportunity of knowing is unsurpassed—although his inspection is evaded, as a matter of course, by offending parties. It is the secrecy of the traffic, which the law renders indispensable to success, that prevents the friends of temperance from knowing, as formerly, the true extent of the vice at this time. Because they have made it secret, they unthinkingly conclude they have destroyed its existence. The philosophy of their logic is very much on a par with that of the idle miller, who wanted a reputation for industry fixed upon canvass. He bespoke of a distinguished artist the execution of a portrait of himself, standing at his mill-window, but so executed as not to be seen at the window by passers-by, lest he should be thought idle. The portrait was duly executed; the mill beautifully represented, the open window vacant, and no miller to be seen gazing in idleness upon the outer world. He praised the artist, admired the picture—but of a sudden objected, *that no portrait of himself was included!* “Ah!” replied the artist, “the portrait is inside the mill, nevertheless; but as you ordered it to be invisible when passers-by should be looking toward it, of course it is not now to be seen!” The easily satisfied miller loaded the artist with new praises for such exquisite skill, and, as the story runs, believes to the present day that his orders had been executed to the letter! He believed in the existence of his admirable portrait, because he could not see it; and the advocates of the Maine Law disbelieve in the existence of intemperance, *because they do not see it!* The belief in each case follows the wish, in contravention of the plainest rules of evidence. But our apprehension is, that ere one-fourth as much time, and toil, and treasure shall have been expended by Maine Law advocates, which have been expended by Chinese legislators in a similar process to accomplish a similar result, they will come to the same wise and practical conclusion that the Chinese have, of “*the propriety of a needful accommodation to the circumstances of the times,*” in all matters of legislation for the millions.

### Art. III.—COMMERCIAL CITIES AND TOWNS OF THE UNITED STATES.

NO. XXXVI.

#### PITTSBURGH.

##### COMMERCE, PRODUCTS, AND MANUFACTURING RESOURCES.

CONSIDERING the geographical position of Pittsburgh with reference to Pennsylvania, the four great Eastern cities, and the various important Western districts of our country; viewing, likewise, the many cheap *natural* channels which flow towards her and out from her, and the innumerable artificial communications which are converging to her in every direction, and which are rapidly making her the center of the most extensive network of easy, cheap, and speedy transportation that the world has ever seen; estimating, also, the inexhaustible abundance of everything that makes a city great and prosperous—Coal, iron, timber, salt, &c., &c.,—we cannot avoid



the conviction that she is destined at no distant day to occupy the front rank among American cities, and that her future progress will be marked, rapid, and substantial.

The old geography descriptions containing frequent allusions to *manufactures, clouds of smoke, and Birmingham*, seem hitherto to have contented not only the mass of intelligent and inquiring persons abroad, but even to have satisfied her own citizens, who have exhibited the most unaccountable remissness as to the proper presentment of her claims, her interests, and unrivaled natural advantages, and who have allowed to pass unheeded and unrebuked numerous aspersions on her character, and unworthy slanders on her appearance and atmosphere. Her growth, therefore, to her present population, wealth, and usefulness, has been gradual, healthy, and solid, the result solely of her unparalleled natural advantages and the individual enterprise and industry of her inhabitants, unaided either by wholesale and persistent heralding of her claims upon, and her inducements to capitalists and settlers, or by the lately-required and all-transforming railroad, which is now infusing such an electric growth and vigor to so many of our Eastern and Western cities. But now, when the vast country back of her is becoming densely populated, when a constantly increasing demand for her multiform products is developing her resources, and when the numerous artificial avenues now being constructed to her are filling her lap with materials, and are conveying in all directions, and to all lengths, the various transformations which they undergo, a new era is dawning upon her. The new element of wealth and prosperity introduced by the two roads already finished, and the accessions of population and demand which they have already occasioned, give warrant that as each road now under process of construction is completed, it will add very materially to the amount and variety of her manufactures, will open up regions and markets hitherto completely shut out from her, and will more than employ the energy and means which she has present command of, and tax to the utmost the industry and resources of her people.

It is, therefore, most fitting and appropriate, that at this particular juncture and turning point in her history, when she is leaving those things which are behind, and stretching steadily forward for those things which are before—when all is hopeful promise, activity, and bright expectation—that we give an account of her present Commerce, products, and resources. Although the past, present, and future of Pittsburgh might seem *each* to deserve a separate essay, as they are all full of interest and instruction, yet we will, without doing injustice to the subject, endeavor to give a comprehensive view of all combined, within the limits of one article.

Did space permit, it would be highly interesting to give a somewhat detailed account of the history of Pittsburgh, from its commencement as a fort in the time of Washington. Her annals present a greater variety of incidents than most American towns. Great Britain, France, Great Britain again, Virginia, the United States, and Pennsylvania, have each in turn exercised sovereignty there. Twice it has been captured in war—first by Contrecoeur in 1754, and by Forbes in 1758. Once besieged by Indians in 1763, once blown up and burned by French in 1738. It was the field of controversy between neighboring States in 1774, and finally the scene of civil war in 1794.

We give a brief summary of events, taken from the exceedingly instructive and valuable "*History of Pittsburgh*," published by Scoville B. Craig, one of the early settlers.

About the year 1750, the forks of the Ohio were densely surrounded by thick forests, inhabited only by the six nations, the most powerful and warlike Indians in America. The French at this time were in possession of Canada and Louisiana. Wishing to unite these distant possessions, they projected the design of connecting them by military posts, and established first a fortification at Franklin, Pennsylvania, at the mouth of French Creek, emptying into the Alleghany. A French officer was dispatched to take possession of the country along the Alleghany and Ohio rivers. The government of Virginia was naturally alarmed at this usurpation, and in 1753, Washington, at that time about twenty years old, was sent by Governor Dinwiddie to reconnoitre, and to learn their intentions. Arrived at the Ohio, on his way to the French commandant at Le Bœuf, it is from his own journal that we have the first account of the site of the present city, where at that time no human being resided. "As I got down before the canoe, I spent some time in viewing the river and the land in the fork, which I think extremely well suited for a fort, as it has the absolute command of both rivers. The land at the point is 25 feet above the common surface of the waters, and has a considerable bottom of flat, well-timbered land all around it, very convenient for building. The rivers are each a quarter of a mile across, and run very nearly at right angles, Alleghany bearing northeast and Monongahela bearing southeast. The former is a very rapid and swift running water—the other deep and still, without any perceptible fall."

From this time this point was a bone of contention between contending parties. By reason of Washington's report, the next year Virginia sent a party to build a fort; but they had not yet succeeded in finishing it, before they were summoned to surrender to a superior force under charge of Contrecoeur, who approached with 1,000 Indians and French from the fort at French Creek. After the evacuation by the English, an account of the whole affair was forwarded to the English government by Dinwiddie, and this has been regarded as the commencement of the memorable war whose operations extended over Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. The French completed the fort, and called it Fort Duquesne, which remained with them until 1758. Gen. Braddock landed from England in 1755, with two regiments of 500 men each, and his first business was, with the aid of about 1,200 provincials from New York and Virginia, to attempt the recapture of Fort Duquesne. The fate of this disastrous expedition is too well known by all readers of American history—how the whole party was most fiercely beset about ten miles from Pitt—and how dreadful was the slaughter of Englishmen who knew not how to defend themselves against the Indian style of warfare. In this battle, many of those who afterwards became distinguished in our revolutionary contests, were engaged—Generals Gage, Gates, Morgan, Mercer, Stephens, and Neville, and, above all, George Washington, who performed prodigies of valor. In 1758, its capture was again attempted by Gen. Forbes; Major Grant, who was sent forward with 800 men, was totally routed on the hill above the city which now bears his name. Forbes, however, though an invalid and obliged to be carried on a litter, pressed forward, when the French set fire to the fort and abandoned the place, proceeding in their boats down the Ohio. A temporary stockade fort was then built, and called Fort Pitt, in honor of the efficient minister who then wielded the power of the English government.

In 1759, Gen. Stamoise began to construct another fort, which cost the

English government 60,000 pounds sterling. In 1665 it was besieged by Indians, in what is called the "Pontiac War," but was relieved by Col. Bouquet, a Swiss by birth, who took chief command. In 1764 was erected the sole existing monument of British dominion, which stands to this day entire, with this inscription deeply engraved on a stone inserted in one of the walls: "Colonel Bouquet, A. D. 1764."

In 1768, a treaty was made by the Pennsylvanians with the six nations, by which was ceded, for ten thousand dollars, all that country in Pennsylvania south of the west branch of the Susquehannah, and from the north-west corner of Cambria county to Kittaming, on the Alleghany, and all south of the Ohio. The part west of Alleghany River to the Ohio and Virginia State lines, was procured subsequently.

When this purchased country was proposed for sale, the Pennsylvanians determined to reserve that portion on which Pittsburgh is now situated, which was called "Manor of Pitt;" and in 1769 the warrant was issued for its survey, and in 1784 it was divided into lots, and the first sales made to Craig and Bayard. In 1786 was established the "Pittsburgh Gazette," the first paper west of the mountains, and which still enjoys a vigorous existence.

About this time, a dispute arose between Virginia and Pennsylvania about the dividing boundary lines, Virginia claiming by treaty of Charles I. and Pennsylvania by treaty of Charles II., and after much acrimonious feeling displayed on both sides, John Neville was sent with 100 men, who again took and occupied Fort Pitt. In 1779 commissioners were appointed by the two States to run boundary lines, which was done and which stand for a settlement forever.

In 1794 occurred the Western insurrection, commonly called the Whisky Rebellion, and which for a time threatened our young republic with civil war and scenes of blood. Its history and peaceful result are known to all. A settlement, however, was not secured until Washington had sent a large army into the disaffected district. Many of the insurgents were imprisoned, but it was thought wisest that a force of 2,500 men should stay there during the winter. Most of this army being composed of young and enterprising volunteers, were so much pleased with the place that they made arrangements to bring out their families and make it their future abode. The many unmistakable advantages of the place for manufactures were speedily observed, and from this time forward the growth of Pitt was sure and rapid.

In 1794 the "Borough of Pittsburgh" was incorporated, and in 1796 the first glass works were erected by O'Hara & Craig. The number of inhabitants assessed at this time was 1,395. In 1800 the number had only increased to 1,565. In 1797 Congress caused to be built there the first vessels competent for sea voyages. From 1802 to 1805 were constructed 4 ships, 3 brigs, and 4 schooners. The first bank and iron foundry were established the same year.

In 1809 the first flouring-mill was erected by Oliver Evans, and the first steamboat built for Fulton & Livingston, of New York—a history of which boat has already gone the rounds of the press. In 1812 the first rolling-mill was erected, and in 1816 the present "City of Pittsburgh" was incorporated.

In 1819 the Monongahela and Alleghany bridges were built connecting Pitt with Birmingham and Alleghany. The Pennsylvania Canal was com-

menced in 1826, and the first canal-boat arrived at Pitt in 1829; and from this time, as being the terminus of the main line of Pennsylvania internal improvements, her advance was regular and uniform; each year added to her population, wealth, and manufactures, until now she ranks among the most influential and powerful cities of the country, with over 100 churches, 8 banks, and 18 brokers' offices; more than 400 steam-engines; factories, mills, foundries, and glass-houses in the greatest abundance; and every variety of public and private schools, and institutions of learning and charity; and so evenly and uniformly have supplies, buildings, &c., kept pace with requirements, that all has been accomplished on the most solid basis of private and public credit, without rash or ruinous speculations, and without any destructive crisis. It is estimated, and we are assured very moderately, that there are over 100 persons in Pittsburgh who are worth over \$100,000 each, and at least an additional 150 who are worth over \$50,000 each. Most of her merchants and manufacturers enjoy unbounded confidence abroad, and her public credit is as yet untapped. As a proof of this solidity in money affairs, the disastrous conflagration of April, 1845, which in one day swept off so large a part of the most business portion of the city, which utterly destroyed over eleven hundred of dwellings, warehouses, and factories, and which consumed over \$7,000,000 of property; yet almost the whole space was rebuilt within one year, and the failures resulting from a misfortune which might well be called overwhelming were comparatively few and trifling.

Owing to the very limited amount of banking and of floating unemployed capital, money is always scarce there, and long-continued droughts and badly-arranged tariffs, have frequently caused temporary pressure; but the avenues now building to her markets will render again the former cause inoperative, and according to present prices of iron abroad, the existing *ad valorem* tariff is sufficiently protective.

The rise of property within the city limits is still very gradual—lands and rents are exceedingly low, and the cost of comfortable living small; yet there is no city with which we are acquainted that gives such rich promise of rapid and substantial progress and a prosperous future. The railroads now seeking entrance into Pittsburgh from various points will undoubtedly create many transformations in the appearance of the city, and it is probable that most of the manufactories will be forced out of the main city into the neighboring boroughs, and the private residences of the wealthy into the opposite city—Alleghany.

There is now a very important discussion going on in the public prints concerning the junctions of the different roads. It is most probable that all the roads will unite at or near the junction of the two rivers where stood the old fort. In this case, the Connellsville road would come down the Monongahela wharf, the Alleghany Valley road would come down the Alleghany wharf, the Steubenville and Chartiers Valley roads would cross the Ohio River together by a high bridge, 1,500 feet long, to Alleghany city, then uniting with the Ohio and Pennsylvania road and connections, they would all go together by another bridge, constructed with a "draw," across the Alleghany River to the "point." To this place the Central Pennsylvania Company has already laid a track, so that all these roads uniting there, that portion of the city would be wholly given up to depots and river shipment. The removal of various factories to Birmingham, a place capable of supporting 70,000 people, the accomplishment of a projected extension of her



wharves, the elevation of the Monongahela suspension bridge, and the erection of a new suspension bridge uniting Birmingham with the back portion of Pittsburgh, are local improvements which will at no distant day be accomplished, and which will add vastly to the size, appearance, and convenience of Pittsburgh.

The consolidation of the two cities, and the various contiguous boroughs, under one united and consentient corporate administration, will also produce marked good results; for want of it, the city has never had due weight given abroad to her population and importance. In the census and other reports, Alleghany city is estimated to have 21,262, and Pittsburgh proper 46,601 souls, while no account is taken of the various suburbs, where are situated her numerous factories and machine shops, and with which she is identified and most intimately connected. The latest and most careful city calculations estimate the population of Pittsburgh and *immediate* vicinity to be fully 110,000 souls, which number she would have were both the cities and all the boroughs adjacent consolidated.

Very erroneous ideas have gone abroad with reference to the appearance of Pittsburgh, and the facilities of comfortable living. Because the numerous furnaces and the enormous consumption of bituminous coal have clouded and polluted the atmosphere, and have rendered the main city and surroundings soiled and dismal looking, the impression has prevailed that it is a dirty and disagreeable town, and undesirable as a place of residence, and that, as the air is so contaminated, it must be unwholesome. Nothing could be farther from the facts. The better population of the city are cultivated, refined, and eminently social and hospitable—living plainly and without ostentation, and wonderfully attached to their city. The adjacent country, along the three rivers, is uneven, highly romantic and picturesque, and situated among charming valleys, and on commanding eminences, are the country seats of the wealthy merchants and manufacturers. Although many districts of country may be more highly cultivated, yet few can present more numerous or more pleasing landscapes, where hills and dales, woods and thickets, orchards and fields, hamlets and villas, may be seen in beautiful and varied succession. The views from Coal Hill, and from points along the Ohio and Alleghany rivers, are widely and justly celebrated, and offer some beautiful sites for retired residence. The coal smoke, which is considered such a nuisance by non-residents, is only tolerated by the citizens because there have been no good methods for abolishing it, and because it has been thought conducive to health. Be this as it may, "*smoke consumers*" have now, by order of the city councils, been introduced into the water works, and if found to result well they will be generally adopted by manufacturers, so that the only possible objection to living there will be removed. Dr. Myers, physician to Marine Hospital and President of Board of Health, in a late report gives it as his opinion that our coal smoke, by reason of its carbon, sulphur and iodine, is highly favorable to lung and cutaneous diseases. Whatever may be the causes, *certain it is, that no city in the United States can compare with Pittsburgh as regards health*—the chief peculiarity about it being its *exemption from epidemics*. This assertion the public reports will confirm. Cholera, yellow fever, and fever and ague never get foothold there, while infectious diseases never become alarmingly prevalent. Whether any part of this unusual healthfulness is attributable to the influence of smoke it were difficult to say, but it is more probably due to the fresh, pure, and sweet water which is drawn up from the Alleghany, to the currents and

agitations of air produced by the numerous furnaces and the valleys of three rivers running in different directions, and to the habits of industry and bodily activity which are fashionable in a manufacturing city; and in this connection we can cite from a report, made by Dr. Denny, on the causes of this health: "Of all the great western towns, Pittsburgh is the farthest removed from the baneful exhalations of the swampy borders of the Mississippi, and accordingly enjoys a greater exemption from those diseases which, during the summer and autumn, prevail even as high up as Cincinnati. That exemption is supposed to be aided by an artificial cause—the combustion annually of ten million bushels of coal which fills the atmosphere with carburetted hydrogen, sulphurous gas, and the all pervading impalpable dust of carbon. It is anti-miasmatic, and hence it is that formerly the natural ponds, and latterly the foul and stagnant artificial basins have never generated remittent or intermittent fever. Dropsies, dysenteries, diarrheas, and cholera, diseases which are influenced by causes of a malarious origin, have never prevailed to any extent. In comparison with Eastern cities, there is much less pulmonary consumption, less scrofula, and less disease of the skin. In comparison with Western cities, including Cincinnati, there is less bilious fever, less 'cholera infantum,' and far less malignant cholera. On the whole it may be said that *no city in the Union* is more healthy, and that none resists better the malarious diseases to which, during the autumn, the whole great valley is more or less subject. Indeed, of the whole adjacent country, including nearly all of western Pennsylvania, it may be said that no part of the United States is better suited to a European constitution, and that the greater part will bear no comparison to it in point of salubrity."

Most undoubtedly the *present* manufacturing and commercial importance of Pittsburgh is mainly attributable to the mineral wealth scattered so prodigally around her, to her position at the head of the Ohio river, which gives her the benefit of 15,000 miles of cheap navigation, with the Alleghany coming from the North through a district containing the vastest stores of sub-soil and superficial wealth, and with the Monongahela coming from the South, through the richest bituminous coal district in our country, and having, in addition, the benefit of four important canals. Her *future* will depend still on her position and relations, but which will be rendered vastly more effective by the generous appliances of science and capital, by the developments and employment of treasures hitherto neglected, and by the omnipotent and wonder-causing railroad. By a statement of C. G. Childs, in 1847, it appears that over \$34,000,000 had been then expended in the construction of canals and railroads to convey the *coal alone* of eastern Pennsylvania to tide-water, and to the points of consumption. When one-half of that amount has been expended on western Pennsylvania, which is fully as rich in resources as the anthracite regions, and of which Pittsburgh is the chief outlet, who can estimate the results. The improvements which will produce these important effects *have already been commenced*, and in a few years Pittsburgh will enjoy the full fruition.

Considering, therefore, the local advantages and relations which we have mentioned, the natural and inevitable conclusion arrived at is, that Pittsburgh is destined for three great purposes: 1st. *A great manufacturing city*; 2d. *A supplier of coal* to a market constantly increasing in extent, and requirements; and, 3d. *A distributing depot* for the produce of the West to the sea-board, having close connection with three great markets, and a *distributing depot* for the products and merchandise of the East to the West,

having cheap communications in all directions. Whatever other accessions her advantages may produce, for *these three especially* is she fitted, and nothing but the most willful blindness and perverse negligence of her citizens can long delay this mission. Let us briefly consider these three points.

1. *Manufacturing Advantages.* All political economists agree that when the raw material is plenty, where the fuel for conversion into the manufactured article is abundant and easy of access, where the climate is suited for physical labor, and where the facilities for conveying the product to the purchaser and consumer are cheap, speedy and of the very best, that *that place* must, from the very force of circumstances, become a great manufacturing place. If, besides, labor is cheap and skill easily obtained, the cost of living low and the populace industrious and frugal, the certainty of this result is materially strengthened. All these advantages Pittsburgh possesses in a pre-eminent degree. McCulloch, in his "Statistics of English Manufactures," after mentioning the moral, political and physical advantages which go to build up a manufacturing city, concludes thus: "But of all the physical circumstances which have contributed to our extraordinary progress in manufactures and industry, none have had so much influence as our possession of most valuable coal mines. Our success in manufacturing copper and iron is not owing so much to our possession of ores and raw material as to our supplies of coal, by aid of which they have been smelted and refined, and to the vast and cheap power afforded since the invention of the steam engine. Our coal mines must be regarded as vast magazines of hoarded or warehoused power; and unless a radical change should be made in the steam engine, so as to materially lessen the quantity of fuel required to keep it in motion, *we will always maintain* a great manufacturing position." If this is true of England, how much more true of Pittsburgh, where the coal is fully as abundant, of a better quality, and much more cheaply obtained. In England it requires large capital and strong companies to mine coal, which lies from 500 to 2,000 feet below the surface, and rendering necessary steam engines and mighty appliances and expenditures to keep them at work, but in west Pennsylvania enough coal to turn all the wheels, rolls, and machinery ever made, and of the kind, too, most valued for manufacturing purposes, can be found underlying, in rich beds, all the hills, and *above the ordinary levels of the country.* It is reached, after a few dollars outlay, by horizontal drifts, not perpendicular shafts, and the mines thus opened are *self-draining* and *self-ventilating.* Directly across from Pittsburgh the coal lies 200 feet high in the hills, and is sent down by cars right into the coal yards of the mills, foundries, &c., stretched along the base of the hills. It affords a power quite as cheap, more easily regulated, and more constant than water. If it is found profitable to transport coal from a distance, and to construct steam factories within the sound of waterfalls, as is now being done throughout New England, consider how much more profitable it would be when the factories are sited at the mouth of the mines themselves. The very best coal employed for the generation of steam costs, delivered at the port of consumption, only from fifty cents to one dollar and a quarter per ton of 2,240 pounds.

It is clearly manifest, then, that Pittsburgh will *in time* surpass, in amount and variety of products, any known manufacturing city in the world, not even excepting English Birmingham or Manchester. Already has she done much, and the amount and value of her multifarious fabrics and products are not only not estimated and appreciated abroad, but Pittsburghers themselves

have no adequate idea of what is doing within their own precincts. We shall attempt, in a future number, to present a general account of them, treating of their amount, variety and value as correctly as the scanty reliable data at our command will allow, and deferring a complete statement and classification until a regularly authorized and authentic census is properly undertaken by the city of Pittsburgh, which, in justice to herself, should be no longer delayed. All branches of manufacturing business are now in a high state of activity and prosperity, stimulated to unusual effort and productiveness by the prospect of constantly increasing demand and good profits. All the rolling mills, glass factories, and many other works are in operation night and day, and it is estimated that for 1854, the amount of coal, manufacturing and other products will not be less than \$50,000,000.

It is *matter of much astonishment* that the attention of eastern capitalists has not been more directed to Pittsburgh, and that investments which promise such rich, such speedy, and such certain returns have not long ago been made. Capital need never go a-begging as long as there is abundance of work and profit for an additional hundred of steam engines. The effect of railroads there has been similar to that which occurs in other cities, to make money scarce for a time. Increased demand and facilities require increased capital and expenditure for augmenting the supply, and those who have the desire and enterprise to establish new branches would have to take the requisite capital from their respective business, for the available capital is all actively employed. Thus only can we account for the neglect, that would otherwise be unpardonable, in not establishing certain manufactories which would pay most largely and munificently. The *American Railroad Journal*, in a series of statements and calculations, endeavored to demonstrate how much would be saved by manufacturing locomotives at that point, and figured out a profit of 50 to 100 per cent on investment; and yet, although several attempts have been made, no factory is yet started. No place combines so many advantages for their construction as Pittsburgh: forged work and castings cheap and abundant; labor, skill and cost of material low; any extent of cheap water navigation, and a network of variously gauged roads centering in the city, and ramifying indefinitely to the West and Southwest. If no additional Western roads were to be constructed there would be ample demand for five first class locomotive factories, five passenger car factories, and the same number of freight car factories. These last, together with chilled wheels, axles, and detached pieces of brass, iron and copper locomotive work, are now made to some extent, but scarcely a tithe of what should be. There is no better point for the establishment of woolen mills for the manufacture of coarse blankets, cassimerse, shawls, &c., &c. The heavy yields of improved fleeces from Washington County, Pennsylvania, and from Brook County, Virginia, the great Western wool-growing districts, is conveyed hundreds of miles to Eastern mills, where power is dearer, and is returned to the West, where power is cheap, with costs of two transportations added. No place combines more advantages for the manufacture of wood screws, every description of agricultural implements, all kinds of heavy and fine cutlery, railroad iron and spikes, every variety of copper working, and, in fact, every article where cheap power, cheap timber, skill, and metallic material are required, and where the facilities for reaching an accessible and ever-extending market are unsurpassed. A survey of the map, and an examination into the resources of western Pennsylvania, will prove this without any peradventure.



The metal and blooms now used at Pittsburgh are procured chiefly from Venango, Clarion, Armstrong, Juniata, and Huntingdon Counties, Pa., and floated there by the Alleghany River, and canals. Some comes from the anthracite regions beyond the Alleghany Mountains, some from "Hanging Rock," Ohio, and some from Cumberland River, Tennessee. This last, being of peculiar quality, is used chiefly for mixing with other kinds. Western Pennsylvania has enough ore within its bosom to last for ages, containing from 30 to 60 per cent of metallic iron, although the furnaces do not get more than 40 per cent generally. This waste is attributable, it is thought, to too feeble blasts, and other causes.

Most of the furnaces sold out by the sheriff during the last five years are again in full blast, and many new ones have been built; and if only the government will not interfere to abolish or withdraw protection, the iron trade of our country will be independent of England in ten years. All that is required of Pittsburgh, to keep up her manufacturing position, is to be fully up to the spirit of the age in appliances of skill and science, to increase and multiply in every manner the various means of decreasing the price of material and the cost of reaching it; to prepare numerous and uninterrupted channels by which the products of capital and industry may go all lengths and in all directions; and, finally, by conducting herself in a liberal, wise, and honorable spirit towards her patrons, so that it may become not only one's interest, but one's pleasure, to buy of her.

2. *Supplies of Coal.* Pittsburgh and vicinity will always supply the North, South, and West with great quantities of coal. They will always need it, and she will always have it. In Ohio and Illinois, and other districts in the West, there are large deposits of coal, but it, so far, has been what is called "surface coal," of inferior quality, and mixed with sulphur. There is a prospect, however, of much good coal being mined, and that for many purposes it will be exclusively used. But Pittsburgh and Monongahela coal, it will be granted, for manufacturing purposes, for steamboats and vessels, for locomotives, and for gas, will always command a premium and a ready market; and as long as they can find it of such excellent quality and of so inexhaustible abundance; as long as they can mine and load it so cheaply, and can transport it so easily, its working and sale will, for many years to come, afford remunerative profits. The prices which western and southwestern localities pay for coal in times of low water, and consequent scarcity, are very high, and this demand will constantly increase, with the spread of population and the multiplication of the steam-engine.

The coal trade of Pittsburgh is yet in its infancy, but will evidently magnify every year. The fluctuations and dangers of river navigation have hitherto rendered its delivery to the West uncertain and costly; but the practice now beginning to be adopted, of carrying in barges, as also an improved navigation of the Ohio, will much diminish the prices and augment the consumption. It will likewise have the effect of driving the small dealers out of the trade, as it requires more capital than in the present flat-boat style. The Northwest, too, and the lake regions, which have been hitherto shut out from all coal measures, will be supplied in part from Pittsburgh, and in part by Alleghany Valley Railroad through Buffalo. The source from which Pittsburgh and the West is supplied with coal is called the "Great Pittsburgh Seam;" and, according to the reports of two eminent geologists, Rogers and Trego, "is the most important and *extensively accessible* seam of coal in our western coal measures. Careful examinations have shown that

it spreads uninterruptedly over the whole valley of the Monongahela, from the base of Chestnut Ridge to the western bounds of the State. It consists of three parts: first, the main breast of coal, varying from five to nine-and-a-half feet thick, of pure and compact coal; above this a layer of clay, and over this another bed of coal, forming the roof of the mine." Trago says—"It yields from five-and-a-half to nine-and-a-half feet of the purest and best kind of coal, and is attended throughout its whole course with the most valuable deposits of limestone, existing to it always in the same relation." Taylor, in his large work on coal, says that—"this bed has been traced through Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, to the length of 225 miles, and maximum breadth of 100 miles. Besides this main bed at Pittsburgh, there is another seam above water level, of less value, on account of its intermixture of slate. It has been ascertained, during the boring for salt water opposite to Pittsburgh, that four good seams, besides two small ones, lie at a considerable depth below the surface." And, lastly, to take an extract from Sir Charles Lyell, the eminent geologist, in his "Travels in North America:"—"From Uniontown we went to Brownsville, on the Monongahela, where the country consists of coal measures. *I was truly astonished*, now that I had entered the hydrographical basin of the Ohio, at beholding the richness of the seams of coal, which appear everywhere on the flanks of the hills, and at the bottoms of the valleys, and which are accessible in a degree which I never witnessed elsewhere. The time has not yet arrived—the soil being still densely covered with the primeval forest, and manufacturing industry in its infancy—when the full value of this inexhaustible supply of cheap fuel can be appreciated; but the resources which it will *one day* afford to a region capable by its agricultural produce alone of supporting a large population, are truly magnificent. In order to estimate the advantages of such a region, we must reflect that three great navigable rivers (the Alleghany, Monongahela, and Ohio) intersect it, and lay open on their banks the level seams of coal. I found at Brownsville a bed, ten feet thick, of good bituminous coal, commonly called the 'Pittsburgh Seam,' breaking out in the river cliffs near the water's edge. So great are the facilities for procuring this fuel, that already is it found profitable to convey it in flatboats for the use of steamships at New Orleans, 2,000 miles distant, in spite of the dense forests bordering the intermediate river plains, whose timber may be obtained for the cost of felling it."

These flatboats, mentioned by Lyell, are now generally used. They go out in pairs, with sweepers on each side, and will contain from 20,000 to 25,000 bushels per pair. Each pair requires about twelve men to navigate them. As when full they draw from five-and-a-half to seven-and-a-half feet of water, it is not considered safe to stand out except on a "nine-foot rise," although, on account of long drouths, and consequent high prices, they often attempt it on an eight-and-a-half, and even an eight feet stage of water. There are generally two such stages a year, when these boats go out in fleets, numbering from 250 to 300 boats. As the bottoms of the boats are not over a foot from the bottom of the river, and the exposed part only a foot or two out of water, there is great danger of their being sunk, both by snags and storms, and boats with all their freights are frequently completely lost.

In the rise occurring about the 15th of January last, over 65 pairs of boats, containing 1,600,000 bushels of coal, were sunk by a storm, and several hands drowned. To guard against these dangers, and to provide a more uniform supply of coal, the principal owners are building barges, which

draw less water, and which are to be towed down and up; this will prevent the supply of coal from ever getting so low as it has been this Fall.

As no regular or official statistics are kept of this trade, we take the statement of C. S. Eyster, of Pittsburgh, which was prepared for and published in the *Philadelphia Register*, which is a tolerably fair but too low estimate of last year's business. During the year 1854, while the home consumption will be much increased, the amount exported from Pittsburgh will be nearly doubled.

Domestic uses.....	bushels.	12,000,000
Rolling mills.....		6,375,000
Foundries.....		540,000
Glass houses.....		600,000
Engine and machine shops.....		600,000
Cotton factories.....		100,000
Glass works (two).....		200,000
Public buildings.....		150,000
Miscellaneous engines, &c.....		900,000
Steamboats.....		840,000
Total consumption.....		22,305,000
Amount exported from Pittsburgh to other places.....		14,403,921
Total amount, in bushels.....		36,708,921
Total amount in tons of 2,240 lbs.....		1,311,033

The Monongahela River, throughout the whole length of which lie vast and accessible beds of coal, has as yet been opened up by means of slack-water navigation only as far as Brownsville, but will shortly, by the addition of three dams, be navigable as far as Fairmount, Va., on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and thus vastly increase the supply. These are the "black diamond" mines, as the Pennsylvania ore beds are the "gold diggings" by which Pittsburgh is destined to rise to power and influence, and their importance to her may be computed by one more extract from McCullough:—

"It is hardly possible to exaggerate the advantages England derives from her vast beds of coal. Our coal mines are the principal source of our manufacturing and commercial prosperity. Since the invention of the steam-engine coal has become of the highest importance as a moving power; and no nation, however favorably situated in other respects, not plentifully supplied with this mineral, need hope to rival those that are, in most branches of manufacturing industry. To what is the astonishing increase of Glasgow, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, and Sheffield, and the comparatively stationary or declining state of Canterbury, Winchester, Salisbury, and other towns in the south of England, to be ascribed? The abundance of coal in the north, and its scarcity and high price in the south, is the *real* cause of the discrepancy. Our coal mines have conferred a thousand times more real advantage on us than we have derived from the conquest of the Mogul Empire, or than we should have reaped from the dominion of Mexico and Peru."

The *a fortiori* application here is manifest, and it is because that "we cannot exaggerate its importance" that we devote so much space to its consideration.

In Beaver County, Pa., and along the route of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, have been found some exceedingly valuable deposits of the richest and purest cannel coal. From the Beaver mines a road of six miles is now being constructed, to unite them with the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, when the

greatest quantity will be sent to the lake cities and to New York city for gas. The huge mass of cannel coal on exhibition at the Crystal Palace was from this mine, and is of remarkable richness, and equal to the best species of Scotch cannel. The vein from which it was derived is in some places fully fifteen feet thick.

In the April number we will briefly discuss the third great purpose for which Pittsburgh is destined, viz., to be a *distributing depot* for the East and West, when we will take a comprehensive survey of the eastern and western system of roads which make Pittsburgh a converging point: the local measures of improvement which will influence the Commerce of the city; and will also give a statement of the various manufactures established there, their value, and growing importance.

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#### ART. IV.—TRADE AND COMMERCE OF ST. LOUIS IN 1853.

CONTINUING a plan adopted several years since in regard to the principal commercial cities in the Western and Southern parts of the Union, we are again able to present our readers with the history and statistics of the trade and Commerce of St. Louis for the year ending December 31st, 1853. In a paper which we prepared and published in the *Merchants' Magazine* for August, 1846, (vol. vi., pp. 162-171,) we gave a brief historical sketch of St. Louis, and its commercial and industrial progress. In March, 1851, (vol. xxiv., pp. 298-316,) we published the annual statement of the *Missouri Republican*, for the year ending December 31st, 1850; and in March, 1852, (vol. xxvi., pp. 306-325,) the statement for 1851, and again, last year, in April, 1853, (vol. xxviii., pp. 420-438,) a similar history and review for the year 1852. From ALFRED VINTON, Esq., the President of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Louis, we have received in pamphlet form, the unusually elaborate annual review and statistics of the trade and Commerce of that city, as originally prepared for and published in the *Missouri Republican*. The business of St. Louis, as will be seen, "exhibits a gratifying increase over that of any other noticed for several years."

In the immense transactions of the year, involving diversified interests and embracing every department of industrial pursuits, requiring credit and means to an almost unlimited extent, it is gratifying to record the fact that the business men of St. Louis preserved their usual prudence and sagacity unimpaired, and added additional evidences to their high character for probity and honor. Not an instance that can at present be recurred to, throws a shade on the year's business—every promise was met, every reliance supported in good faith, and all the varied interests subserved upon principles of equity and fairness, calculated to impress other communities most favorably. In making these commendatory remarks, we do not design them to be confined to our citizens alone. Shippers to this port, from the various States adjoining, exhibited the same spirit, and perhaps no city and country of the same dimensions, enjoying a trade of similar character, can show less of misunderstanding between parties. Such mutual confidence cannot but result profitably; from such confidence will spring a continued prosperity, and to this will be attributed in the future, in a great degree, the regard this metropolis will enjoy when varied avenues shall have been opened to divert its trade.

Our city improvements are commensurate with the agricultural growth of the



surrounding country. Commercial buildings have grown up during the year, which for finish and capacity exceed any other erections. Public edifices also adorn the city, devoted as well to secular as religious purposes, heretofore unsurpassed for dimensions and architectural beauty. The borders of the city are extended, and residences dot the eminences far beyond the old boundaries.

The past can show no corresponding period superior to the year just closed for general good health. Not the slightest epidemic prevailed, and our bills of mortality will compare well with the most favored locality in the whole length and breadth of the Union. This health continued during a heavy influx of population, the greater part of which passed through infected regions on the way to St. Louis. The city, too, throughout the year was crowded—scarce a house was tenantless, and it is safe to state, from observation, in the absence of any official data, that the population of St. Louis never was greater. It will appear, when the official census is taken in the spring, that a large addition was made during the year to our population.

For the first time in the history of St. Louis we have the statistics and transactions of a railway to add to the river Commerce—and a flattering statement it will be found. The Pacific Railroad is now completed for a distance of only 40 miles. It runs this distance through a portion of country which has not, although contiguous to St. Louis, been brought under cultivation. Hardly a farm is to be observed along the whole route, while the present terminus is in a dense forest, and the facilities for gaining the depot are of the most primitive order. This step in the great line now already begun to connect the Mississippi with the Pacific—St. Louis with San Francisco—has over-paid the expenses of transportation more than ten thousand dollars! Such a result must convince the most incredulous of the importance as well as profit of these improvements. As this road shall progress, penetrating districts already well settled and highly cultivated, and as on either side of it, stimulated by the facilities offered to reach a market cheaply and expeditiously, the country becomes better populated and well improved, the business will, of course, be immeasurably enhanced, and at no distant day the receipts will equal those of one of our upper rivers.

The board of directors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad announce that that work will be completed to Vincennes, on the Wabash, by next July. St. Louis has a right to expect from this road a heavy accession to her commercial resources. The route traverses a section of country which lies far removed from any navigable stream—too far to admit of land carriage on the products for which the soil and climate are best adapted—and this means of conveyance will, of course, fill up the country with an industrious population. For one hundred and seventy-five miles this road runs through the rich prairies and wood-lands of the opposite State, terminating this division of its course in the Wabash Valley, one of the richest agricultural sections in the whole West.

To show the business of the year, we compare the receipts of some of the leading articles, and give the increase and decrease as follows:

	1852.	1853.	Increase.	Decrease.
Tobacco .....	14,053	10,102	.....	3,951
" .....	12,386	10,528	.....	1,858
Hemp .....	49,122	63,350	14,228	....
Lead .....	409,314	442,218	32,904	....
Flour .....	131,333	200,203	68,870	....
Wheat .....	1,591,886	2,077,427	485,541	....
Corn .....	344,720	459,192	114,472	....
Oats .....	323,081	464,062	140,981	....
Barley and malt .....	47,264	62,885	15,621	....
Pork .....	66,306	78,354	12,048	....
Lard .....	42,515	35,168	.....	7,347
" .....	11,815	16,889	5,074	....
Whisky .....	46,446	51,207	4,761	....
Hides .....	97,148	101,440	4,292	....
Bagging .....	3,650	2,326	.....	1,324
Bale rope .....	42,121	58,437	16,316	....

Taking the business generally of the produce and grocery markets, the excess of the year just closed over the transactions of last, will range between three and five millions of dollars.

**EXCHANGES.** It is generally known that the main bases for exchange are the products of the country. The exchanges act as a barometer, as regards business and trade. When imports are not excessive and the exports fair, exchange rules low; and, on the contrary, when the imports are heavy, exceeding the exports of the products of the country, the unhealthfulness of business, with indebtedness, are perceptible. An advance in exchanges, and a necessity for shipments of coin in large sums to liquidate balances and produce an equilibrium, result immediately. When this is effected a decline again takes place. Heavy shipments of corn to foreign countries will soon produce a reaction; but while this reaction is going on, a reaction is also taking place in the business of the country. A check is given to business, and a general system of contraction necessarily follows. The banks—while coin in large amounts is drawn from the vaults and shipped abroad—curtail their loans and discounts, which, if continued but for a short period, produces a stringency in the money market, impairs confidence and excites distrust in the solvency of the business community. This feeling is produced throughout the whole country, and affects all departments of trade. Therefore, every business man, who does not wish to be taken by surprise, should watch closely the course of the exchanges, and shape his transactions accordingly. We have only to look back a few months to observe the truth of the above. It is generally known that our foreign importations have been very heavy during the past year—greatly in excess of exports; as a necessary consequence foreign exchange advanced, and coin in large amounts was sent forward to liquidate the balance. This aspect of affairs alarmed the banking institutions on the sea board, and the result was a contraction and a curtailment of their loans and discounts, in New York alone, to the amount of fifteen millions, which produced a stringency in the money market and high rates of interest. It was almost impossible to convert long time paper into money, which the importers had taken in payment of their goods, and this checked foreign importers from remitting, owing to their inability to raise money unless at ruinous rates of interest. This development exhibited the inflated and speculative business of the eastern cities, together with the country generally, and the dependence upon the banks for facilities. As the banks relaxed and extended their discounts and loans, coin began again to go forward, and foreign exchange advanced.

The same principle which governs and controls the exchanges of the eastern cities with foreign countries, likewise controls and governs the exchanges of the interior with the eastern and southern cities. Admitting the principle to hold good, and it will be perceived from the following ruling rates for exchange during the past year, that the business of our city and the surrounding country has been, and is in a healthy and prosperous condition. The selling rates of exchange on the eastern cities and New Orleans, have been as follows:—

	Eastern Cities.	New Orleans.		Eastern Cities.	New Orleans.
January ....	Par.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Premium.	July.....	Par.	Par.
February ...	Par.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Premium.	August ....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Premium.	Par.
March .....	Par.	Par.	September .	$\frac{1}{2}$ Premium.	Par.
April .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Premium.	Par.	October ....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Premium.	Par.
May .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Premium.	Par.	November... <td><math>\frac{1}{2}</math> Premium.</td> <td>Par.</td>	$\frac{1}{2}$ Premium.	Par.
June .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ Premium.	Par.	December ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ Premium.	Par.

The above quoted rates for eastern and New Orleans exchange denote that the exports of the products of the West were abundant to supply the demand, and the low rates at which it was sold also shows the healthfulness of the business of the West. The exchanges also denote the amount of business between the several cities. We estimate the amount of exchanges sold by the Bank of Missouri and private bankers, during the past year at not less than \$38,000,000. This does not include the floating exchange, which the bank and bankers do not

touch, but is of that description made and remitted by the merchants themselves. This class of exchange we estimate at not less than \$4,000,000 additional. These estimates exhibit a great increase in the sales of exchange within the past two years. The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce in their report of January, 1852, in relation to the amount of exchanges sold in our city, remark as follows: "The amount of exchanges sold during the past year we estimate at twenty-two millions of dollars, the bank supplying two million of dollars, whilst the bankers afford the remaining twenty."

**MONEY.** At the commencement of the year 1853 our money market was very easy, and continued so during the spring and part of the summer months, and until the period referred to, when the New York city banks became alarmed at the large importations and the heavy indebtedness of the country, and the expected calls for large amounts of coin for shipment to Europe in payment of balances. The banks of the city immediately commenced curtailing, and in fifteen weeks they decreased their loans and discounts, as their weekly reports show fifteen millions of dollars. The banks of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, also curtailed their discounts in a corresponding ratio. This curtailment produced a stringency in the money market there, and rates of interest ruled in the street from  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 per cent per month for good commercial paper. This tightness was immediately felt here, first by our private bankers, in the reduction and loss of their deposits, and the constant calls made upon them for money by their customers to meet obligations in the Atlantic cities—for the facilities heretofore extended had been necessarily cut off by the inability of their eastern friends to obtain the usual banking accommodations. There was a good demand for eastern exchange, and our private bankers' cash balances with their eastern correspondents were soon greatly reduced; and as their time paper, which all held in large sums, could not be used unless at the high current rate of interest, they were not in a position to grant the facilities asked. The results of the stringency has been to induce money from the country to be sent to St. Louis for investment, at the high rate of 1 to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent per month. It is generally the case that during the pork season large sums of money are needed to send into the country for investment in that article, which, as a general thing is not returned again, until the spring of the year. The old year just passed closed with a very tight and stringent money market and high rate of interest.

The lands in our immediate vicinity and throughout the western country have advanced within the past two years astonishingly, and enough to make the owners and occupants immensely wealthy. City property has advanced correspondingly, and as a necessary consequence rents have also advanced. The prices of grain, and other products of the agriculturists of the West, have maintained and commanded high prices.

The several railroad companies, in the progress of completion in this State and Illinois, have expended many millions of capital for labor, materials, &c., upon them. We estimate the amount of expenditure on the several roads in the immediate vicinity of our city, and within the circuit of trade with us, at ten millions of dollars. The disbursement of this large sum, and the prospective facilities of the easy and cheap rates of transporting to market the products from that part of the country which has heretofore been uncultivated and unsettled, has caused the land to be readily sought after adjacent to the railroads, and the prices have therefore advanced amazingly, and far beyond the sanguine expectations of the projectors of the railroad companies.

The manufacturing establishments in our city have likewise added, and are continuing to add, greatly to its wealth. The capital required to put in operation these establishments is immense, and the labor demanded to conduct and carry on the business appertaining to them is surprising to those not familiar with them, and the money required to be paid out weekly by them for labor only, is likewise very great.

Manufacturing establishments tend greatly to enrich a city, and as a necessary consequence the surrounding country. The necessities demanded by the labor-

ers in manufacturing establishments, create a home market for many articles of produce that would have to be sent to other cities for disposal.

We have a large stock trade with California, by the plains, the proceeds of which is returned to us in gold coin, and adds to the wealth of the West.

The emigrants from the Western States to California, a few years ago, are constantly returning, home with the gold they have dug out of the earth, and it is thus being disseminated throughout the Mississippi Valley.

The emigration from the Eastern and Middle States to the West continues large, and the foreign emigration heavy. We have no data by which to tell the aggregate amount of capital brought to the West by foreigners annually; but that item, doubtless, is immense. Those who do not bring any actual money, but a robust person, and ability to assist in developing the resources of the country, we look upon as actually adding to the wealth of the country.

**THE BANK OF MISSOURI.** We need hardly tell our readers that the Constitution restricts banking operations, by incorporated institutions, to one Bank and five branches. The Parent Bank is located in St. Louis, and the entire capital is about \$1,200,000. One-half of this sum is allotted to the branches, and the other half constitutes the active capital of the Bank in this city. This, it will readily be conceded, is a very insufficient banking capital, but it has been used so as to assist very materially the business of our citizens. On application in the proper quarter, we learn that the "Local Discounts," from January 1, 1853, to Dec. 31st of the same year, amounted to \$5,592,271 61; and the "Exchange purchased" for the same period was \$6,343,433 08; making the total business of the Bank for the year, \$11,935,704 69. This business has been done upon a capital of \$600,000, and safely done. We may be allowed to say, that it shows good management on the part of the President and Directors, and an earnest desire to meet, as far as was in their power, the wants of the community. It will soon be a matter for the consideration of the people of the State, whether these facilities, as well as those which may have been extended by the branches, shall be withdrawn altogether, by a refusal of the Legislature to renew the charter of this Bank, or to create a new one in its stead, if this shall be deemed most advisable. The Constitution provides for a Bank and branches, the capital of which shall not exceed \$5,000,000. All this, and more, is wanted for the commercial and business operations of the State, and this extent of capital ought not to be denied to us. We would prefer to see it divided among a number of Banks, so as to induce healthful competition, and to keep each other straight; but as this cannot be done, the use of all the capital provided for by the Constitution should be secured by legislative enactment. There is no city in the Union where money can be so well invested in Banks as St. Louis, as the dividends of our Banks for the past year will establish; and a good charter would insure the subscription of any amount of stock.\*

**HEMP.** The increase of receipts over last year, in this important staple, foot up about 14,324 bales, making an aggregate of 63,450, against 49,124 for 1852. When to this is added the enhanced rates at which the article ruled, (a considerable portion of the crop bringing as high as 20 per cent advance on the sales of the previous season,) a money balance in favor of the present year may safely be estimated at from \$200,000 to \$300,000. The following table shows the comparative prices of 1852 and 1853:—

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\* Since the above was written the Bank statement has been published, and the dividend declared for the past six months of the year. It amply sustains our position, that in no section of the Union can a Bank make so much money as in St. Louis and Missouri, and nowhere is banking capital more necessary for actual business operations. For the six months ending the 31st of December, the Bank declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT on its capital; and for the first six months of the year, a dividend of SEVEN per cent was declared—making the dividend for the year SEVENTEEN per cent. This was done, too, after passing \$24,305 10 to the Contingent Fund, as required by the charter, being one per cent upon the capital stock for each six months—and making the accumulated Contingent Fund a fraction less than \$100,000. Even after declaring this dividend, and setting aside this one per cent, there is still an undivided surplus of \$25,249 53, placed to the credit of "Interest and Exchange." It may be added, that out of the \$256,176 40, earned during the year, the sum of \$186,978 66 was earned by the Parent Bank alone.



	1852.	1853.		1852.	1853.
January.....	\$75 a \$92	\$90 a \$108	July .....	72 a 85	95 a 120
February ....	75 a 90	100 a 116	August .....	68 a 87	100 a 119
March .....	60 a 85	95 a 112	September....	83 a 91	105 a 122
April .....	60 a 75	85 a 103	October .....	88 a 100	110 a 127
May .....	62 a 78	92 a 112	November.....	92 a 100	105 a 130
June.....	72 a 82	80 a 105	December ....	88 a 107	119 a 130

Taking the lowest and highest figure of each year, it will be found that the advance for 1853 is considerably over 20 per cent, but as this method of computing relative values may not hold good, especially under the circumstances of the present case, we give the above sum, which, embracing as it does the increase in the receipts, estimated at \$120 per ton, will hardly be considered over the mark—say three hundred thousand dollars.

At the close of 1852, the residue on the market, unsold, amount to 500 bales. This was gradually reduced during January, and about the middle of February the last hundred bales of this residue brought \$116. As stated in our prefatory remarks, the rivers above were but temporarily obstructed by ice, and in January the first lot came forward from the Upper Mississippi, consisting of 38 bales. In February 547 bales were received from the Missouri, and 300 from the Mississippi. The good price at which the old stock closed out stimulated shippers, and receipts became heavy at an earlier day than usual. In March the Missouri sent out 8,000 bales, the Upper Mississippi 585, and the Illinois 103; and from this time until the close of August, shipments continued large. We give, for greater convenience, in this connection, a comparative statement of monthly receipts for the past two years:

	1852.	1853.		1852.	1853.
January.....	17	38	July.....	8,387	7,303
February.....	312	847	August.....	6,311	6,252
March .....	5,745	8,689	September.....	3,057	2,332
April.....	4,737	12,420	October.....	1,719	1,873
May.....	7,539	10,637	November .....	1,030	1,833
June.....	9,712	10,928	December.....	558	296
Total.....				49,124	63,448

The first lots from the Missouri, in February, brought from the levee \$100 to \$108, the demand good. In the beginning of March receipts very liberal for the season, and sales effected at \$95 to \$112. During the month the market was depressed in consequence of the difficulty in shipping from New Orleans to northern ports, and several consignments were stored. Added to this, orders from the Ohio, from the low price of baling stuffs, were limited to \$90 and \$95. A decline resulted, and at the close \$87 to \$95 were the ruling rates. In April the range from \$87 to 103, the market inactive. But little change took place until the middle of May, when reported sales of large parcels of old hemp in New York at \$130, depressed prices, and buyers obtained lots at \$93 to \$95. Subsequently an active demand from the Ohio river enabled holders to realize an advance of \$3 to \$5 per ton, and the month closed with the market firm—stock in warehouse at the time about 5,000 bales. On the first of June, sales ranged from \$86 to \$100. About the 4th, several large parcels were on the levee, consigned to farmers; they remained there day after day, and at length went off at a decline—say \$94 to \$96. Low prices prevailed the balance of the month—lots of good to prime commanding only from \$86 to \$93—resulting from the accumulated and increasing stock on the market and exorbitant freight charges to the Ohio river. By the beginning of the ensuing month (July) prices were enhanced by a reported failure of the Kentucky crop. Several buyers from that State came in and took two or three hundred tons at from \$92 to \$100, on speculation. A further advance was produced by an apprehended disturbance between Russia and Turkey, and prices reached \$100 to \$112 by the 15th. On the 25th sales were made at \$115 to \$117, and on the 28th a lot of strictly

prime (the result of a little excitement between purchasers) brought \$120. After this, a pause ensued for a week or two; but events leading to the belief of a further advance had already transpired, and subsequent transactions show the result. In August the range was \$100 to \$119, September \$105 to \$122, October \$110 to \$127, November \$105 to \$130, December principally at \$122 to \$128. The year closes with between 1,500 and 1,600 bales in warehouse unsold, and holders firm at last quotations.

In last year's report, speaking of the crop then preparing for market, we observed, "It is represented throughout the State as fully an average one as regards quantity, and as respects texture is said to be very superior." This representation proved fully correct. The quantity was above the average, and the quality met the anticipations of all.

**BALE-ROPE AND BAGGING.** In addition to the increase in the receipts of hemp this season as compared with last, and the enhanced prices of the article, making a money difference in the operations of the two years, of a quarter of a million and more, as already mentioned, the item of bale-rope comes in to swell the amount to a still greater extent. Receipts this year foot up 58,437 coils, against 41,674 last, showing a difference of 16,763 coils. This difference, at the ruling market rates, gives the sum of \$17,000; and when to this is added the advance on the whole receipts, over the prices of the preceding year, a cash increase on operations sums up \$60,000. Sales during the year were unusually large. Many Southern orders heretofore sent to the Ohio river, were filled at this point—our market offering equal inducement as far as quality is concerned, and superior claim to the consideration of buyers as regards cheaper transportation. Sales ranged from 6 a 6½, the larger portion at 6½ a 6¾; last year 4½ a 5½ were the ruling rates. The heavy advance in hemp, of course, led to this result. As well as we can ascertain, the quantity manufactured in St. Louis amounts to from 14,000 to 15,000 coils—of this the Lowell Factory, in the northern part of the city, turned out 11,000, the greater part of which found sale in this market. Missouri rope gained its standard the past season for excellence of quality, and was eagerly sought by Southern buyers. Our manufacturers have certainly equal opportunities to compete successfully with others, and superior advantages in the procurement of the raw material. The demand for Missouri hemp on the Ohio river is yearly becoming greater, owing to the heavy establishments in operation there, and still increasing, in this line of business, as well as in that of hackling hemp for the Northern markets; and if these can bear an extra charge of transportation, there is nothing to prevent entire success in this State.

R. W. S. Allen, of Kentucky, and J. H. Alexander & Co., McClelland, Scruggs & Co., and Douglass & Bier, of St. Louis, have purchased of W. A. Richardson, of Louisville, the Perry and Slaughter Patent for making bale-rope and hackling hemp. The right includes the whole of Missouri and the western half of Illinois. Operations will be commenced about the first of April, with machinery sufficient to turn out 100 coils rope and three tons hackled hemp per day. The annual consumption of hemp will be from two to three thousand tons. The intention now is to increase the quantity of machinery during the year. The cost of patent and machinery alone is about \$30,000.

We give the prices of the year, embracing Nos. 1 and 2, as follows:—

January .....	\$5 75 a ....	July .....	\$5 75 a 6 50
February .....	5 75 a 6 25	August .....	6 25 a 6 50
March .....	6 00 a 6 50	September .....	6 25 a 6 75
April .....	6 00 a 6 50	October .....	6 50 a 6 75
May .....	5 50 a 6 25	November .....	6 50 a 7 00
June .....	5 50 a 6 50	December .....	6 50 a 6 75

We believe the entire operations in this department, outside of St. Louis, in this section of country, are confined to the Penitentiaries of Illinois and Missouri. The supply, therefore, is by no means equal to the demand. This difficulty will now be likely met. J. L. Blaine, of St. Louis, erected an establishment during the past summer in this city, which is now in successful operation. With new

machinery, and the delays and impediments attendant upon an enterprise of the kind, he has already manufactured 100,000 yards. The experiment will prove a successful one, no doubt, the proprietor being experienced in the business. Those throughout the country, therefore, who require bagging, will remember that a manufactory is now established in St. Louis.

**TOBACCO.** Receipts this year show an aggregate of 10,198 hhds., less by 3,855 than those of 1852. Sales at the warehouses (Planters' and State) stand thus: Planters, 3,451; State, 1,895—less than last year, 2,741. The following table exhibits the operations at the two houses for eight years past:—

	Planters'.	State Warehouse.
1846.....	2,573	971
1847.....	3,854	1,235
1848.....	3,184	1,083
1849.....	4,982	867
1850.....	4,169	62
1851.....	4,195	796
1852.....	5,776	2,311
1853.....	3,451	1,895

This staple alone, we believe, of all the agricultural products of the country, shows an important deficit. The cause is to be traced to the limited attention it received from the regular as well as irregular planters. Other articles, at the time of planting, bore more remunerative prices, and to such the labor of the farmer was principally directed.

We believe, however, that the sales at the warehouses in St. Louis, for the year just closed, realized nearly, if not quite as much money as those of 1852. With the deficit given, and the range of prices for the two seasons as shown in the following statement, the cash receipts, relatively, may be understood with sufficient certainty:—

## RANGE OF PRICES FOR 1852.

	Lugs, factory.	Planters' do.	Leaf, infer. to common.	Fair to fine.	Choice and selected.	Manufac- turing.
January.....	....	2 a 2½	2½ a 3	3 a 4	4 a 5	....
February.....	....	2 a 2½	2½ a 3	3 a 4	4 a 5	....
March.....	....	2½ a 2¾	2¾ a 3½	3½ a 4	4 a 5	5 a 6
April.....	2½ a 2¾	2½ a 3	3 a 3½	3½ a 4	4 a 5	5 a 9
May.....	2½ a 2¾	2½ a 3	3 a 3½	3½ a 4	4 a 5	5 a 15
June.....	2½ a 3	3 a 3½	3½ a 3¾	3¾ a 4	4 a 5	6 a 15
July.....	2½ a 3	3 a 3½	3½ a 3¾	3¾ a 4	4 a 5	6 a 15
August.....	3 a 3½	3½ a 4	4 a 4½	5 a 5½	5½ a 6½	6 a 15
September.....	3½ a 4½	4 a 4½	4½ a 5	5 a 5½	5½ a 5½	6 a 15
October.....	3½ a 4	4 a 4½	4½ a 5	5 a 5½	5½ a 5½	6 a 12
November.....	3½ a 3¾	3¾ a 4½	4½ a 4¾	4¾ a 5	5 a 5½	6 a 12
December.....	....	....	3½ a 4	4 a 4½	4½ a 4½	6 a 12

## RANGE OF PRICES FOR 1853.

	Lugs.	Seconds.	Fair to fine shipping.	Manufacturing.
January.....	\$3 00 a \$4 00	\$4 00 a \$4 50	\$4 75 a \$5 50	\$8 00 a \$10 00
February.....	3 60 a 3 95	....	....	....
March.....	3 50 a 4 00	4 25 a 4 80	....	5 55 a 6 00
April.....	3 50 a 4 75	4 60 a 5 50	5 75 a 6 50	6 00 a 10 00
May.....	4 25 a 5 15	5 00 a 5 60	5 75 a 7 00	6 00 a 11 50
June.....	3 75 a 4 75	4 80 a 5 25	5 50 a 6 75	6 00 a 13 00
July.....	4 50 a 5 60	5 00 a 6 00	6 00 a 8 50	6 50 a 16 00
August.....	4 75 a 5 60	5 50 a 6 50	6 25 a 8 25	7 00 a 15 00
September.....	4 75 a 5 65	5 50 a 6 50	6 50 a 8 00	....
October.....	5 00 a 5 75	5 75 a 6 75	7 00 a 8 50	....
November.....	4 65 a 5 50	....	....	....

The statement is taken from actual sales. Lugs are quoted from common shipping to manufacturing, and so with seconds. Manufacturing leaf would have brought the extreme price for the same quality at any time to the close.

In May, 1853, it was generally understood that the growing crop in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Missouri, would prove at least one-third short of that of the preceding season. This stimulated the market—speculators came in and bought freely, and prices rose in consequence to very high figures. The expectation of a short crop will be realized, but subsequent events have, in a great measure, neutralized the effects the deficit was calculated to produce. High freights, monetary difficulties, together with European disturbances, have limited the demand. Perhaps 1,000 hogsheds purchased on speculation, are still in store in this city. The quality of the crop was good—fully an average—about one-half lugs, the other half shipping and manufacturing, in the usual proportions.

Taking the above tables of the prices of the two years, and estimating a hog-head of lugs at 1,600 pounds net, shipping at 1,500, and manufacturing at 1,200, it will be found that the money derived from the crop just closed out (although deficient 2,741 hogsheds,) will nearly equal the sum obtained for that of the preceding season.

Of the amount received, 8,084 hogsheds came from the Missouri, 1,972 from the Mississippi, 5 from the Illinois, 47 from the Ohio, by the Pacific Railroad 48.

LEAD. The product of the Upper Mississippi Mines for the year just closed exhibits but a slight increase on that of 1852—say 17,186 pigs, equal to 1,203,020 pounds.

The following statistics have been furnished by a gentleman of Galena, who is intimately acquainted with this branch of business. They embrace the amounts produced for twelve years past, from 1842 to 1853, inclusive, together with the entire shipments per river and lakes:—

STATISTICS OF THE LEAD TRADE OF THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.

Years.	Pigs produced.	Equal to pounds.	Price 1,000 lbs. mineral.	Price 100 lbs. lead.	Value at Galena.
1842.....	447,909	31,353,630	\$12 85	\$2 24	\$702,321 31
1843.....	559,261	39,148,270	12 60	2 34	916,069 51
1844.....	624,672	43,727,040	16 88	2 80	1,224,357 12
1845.....	778,498	54,494,860	17 67	2 96	1,613,047 88
1846.....	732,403	51,268,210	17 33	2 89	1,481,651 26
1847.....	772,656	54,085,920	19 16	3 17	1,714,523 68
1848.....	681,969	47,737,830	19 82	3 24	1,546,705 69
1849.....	628,934	44,025,880	22 18	3 67	1,615,731 44
1850 ..	568,589	39,801,230	24 10	4 20	1,671,661 66
1851.....	474,115	33,188,050	25 51	4 08	1,354,062 44
1852.....	408,628	28,603,960	25 87	4 12	1,178,483 05
1853.....	425,814	29,806,980	34 41	5 50	1,639,383 90
Total.....	7,103,448	497,241,360	.....	.....	16,657,988 94

SHIPMENTS OF LEAD FROM THE UPPER MINES DURING THE SEASON OF 1853, FROM MARCH 21ST TO DECEMBER 1ST.

Ports from whence shipped.				
Shipped via the river,		Pigs.	Pounds.	Value.
From Galena.....		318,543	22,298,010	\$1,226,340 55
Dubuque.....		43,852	3,069,640	168,830 20
Potosi.....		23,086	1,616,020	88,881 10
Cassville.....		14,186	993,020	54,616 10
Buena Vista.....		2,676	187,320	10,352 60
Shipped via the lakes.....		23,471	1,642,970	90,863 35
Totals.....		425,814	29,806,980	\$1,639,383 90

The receipts at this port, as given in our general table, aggregate 441,889 pigs, against 409,314 last year. Of this, 5,315 came from the Missouri, and the balance from the Upper and Lower Mississippi. The Galena table gives the quantity shipped per river at 402,343—deduct from this the Missouri receipts, and the balance, it is fair to suppose, came from the lower mines—say 34,231 pigs.



Prices are advancing each year, as will be observed by the general statement furnished above. That statement has reference to Galena rates. At this point they are relatively as progressive. In our last annual report we gave a running account of the prices for 1852, as follows: From the first of January to near the close of March \$4 25 was the rate, when it fell to \$4 20, and at the commencement of April declined to \$4 10; about the middle of April it rose to \$4 15, and continued to rise gradually until the latter part of May, when it attained \$4 50; from this time until the last of June it alternately stood at \$4 45 and \$4 50, and in July fell to \$4 35 and \$4 30, and thus remained until the middle of August, when it ruled at \$4 40; in the early part of September a permanent advance commenced, and at the close \$4 50 was reached, which was held until the middle of November, when it went up to \$4 75; during the early part of December it ruled firmly at \$4 87½, and towards the middle at \$5, at the close \$5 25, at which price our report closed, noticing a decided upward tendency.

We give herewith, in a briefer form, the ruling prices of 1851 and the year just closed:—

	1851.	1853.
January .....	\$4 37½ to \$4 40	\$5 50 to \$5 75
February .....	4 37½ 4 40	6 00 6 75
March .....	4 40 4 45	6 50 7 00
April .....	4 25 4 25	5 50 6 00
May .....	4 15 4 20	6 05 6 50
June .....	4 25 4 30	5 40 6 10
July .....	4 25 4 30	5 35 5 50
August .....	4 25 4 35	5 30 5 35
September .....	4 20 ....	5 35 5 87½
October .....	4 05 4 10	6 00 6 50
November .....	4 12½ 4 50	6 35 6 50
December .....	4 25 4 30	6 35 6 37½

However slight the increase this year, it is important as showing the first symptom of a favorable reaction noticed for several years. In 1847 the trade exceeded that of the preceding year, (1846,) but since that period the decline has not been gradual, but rapid, falling from 772,656 pigs, in 1847, to 408,628, in 1852. This season this decline was arrested, and it is reasonable to suppose the trade will return to its former magnitude. The causes to which these effects were traced are becoming less powerful. Mining in California is losing now the attractions it at first wore, and emigration to that region does not swell its ranks, as formerly, with the most enterprising men engaged in the Upper Mississippi lead mines. Remunerative prices, too, will induce a more thorough and extensive system of working; shafts will be sunk below the water level in the small beds of rock; a general interest will be taken by all classes for increasing the product, as well those who work for wages as others, by reason of increased prices; the proper machinery for draining will be procured, and capital and knowledge employed for a better and more extensive prosecution of the business. At the prices which now rule, a marked improvement in this branch of industry may be fully anticipated.

As regards operations at the Lower Mines, we regret that no data has been furnished on which to base a reliable statement.

**FLOUR.** Transactions in flour, as per table, will be found far in advance of those of last year—say 68,870 bbls., to which must be added 3,393 sks., equal to 1,700 bbls.—making the difference between the two years 70,570 bbls. Total aggregate of receipts per river, 200,203 bbls., and 3,393 sks.; last year 131,333 bbls. Of these receipts, 45,131 bbls. came from the Illinois River, 9,264 do. and 798 sks. from the Missouri, 2,090 do. and 36 sks. by Ohio boats, 143,718 do. and 2,530 sks. from the Mississippi.

Scarcity of coopers during a portion of the season compelled shipments to be made in bags. So much for the river. Below will be found a comparative statement of the manufacture of flour by St. Louis mills for three years past:—

	1851.	1852.	1853.		1851.	1852.	1853.
Nonantum .....	19,518	6,000	.....	Chouteau .....	9,700	2,100	.....
Atlantic.....	27,263	41,284	49,300	Park .....	32,000	33,323	38,695
Phenix .....	5,284	6,560	7,500	Washington ...	13,500	16,000	.....
O'Fallon.....	12,356	16,943	18,700	Franklin.....	12,160	16,000	24,500
Pacific .....	39,760	10,000	15,600	Union.....	23,909	33,000	39,500
Magnolia .....	16,300	.....	.....	Missouri.....	4,873	31,200	42,000
Eagle .....	31,700	28,564	30,750	Cherry-street..	9,000	800	21,000
Saxony.....	16,700	10,600	12,500	United States..	46,000	59,000	55,000
Empire.....	35,043	5,000	33,350				
Star .....	14,833	38,000	19,800		408,099	383,184	457,076
Planters.....	38,200	29,810	48,881				

Receipts per wagons, as far as ascertained, aggregate 80,220 bbls., swelling the total brought to and manufactured in St. Louis for 1853, to 737,500. This, as before observed, is largely in advance of last year's operations; the amount nearly reaches the trade of 1848.

Last year closed with country superfine at \$4 50, and city brands superfine nominally at \$4 75 to \$5. The following table shows the range for 1851 and 1852:—

	1851.	1852.		1855.	1852.
Jan....	\$3 87½ a 4 50	\$3 75 a 4 00	July...	\$3 75 a 4 50	\$3 25 a 3 35
Feb....	3 75 a 4 60	3 75 a 2 87½	Aug....	3 75 a 4 50	3 60 a 3 65
March..	3 60 a 4 50	3 65 a 3 75	Sept....	3 60 a 4 37	3 35 a 3 50
April..	3 50 a 4 50	3 50 a 3 75	Oct....	3 50 a 4 50	3 40 a 3 60
May ...	3 50 a 4 50	3 55 a 4 75	Nov....	3 40 a 4 50	3 65 a 3 90
June ...	3 60 a 4 50	3 75 a 4 00	Dec....	3 75 a 4 75	4 00 a 4 50

The range for the year just closed, (1853,) compiled from our semi-weekly reviews, predicated on actual sales, is as follows:—

	City superfine.	Country superfine.	City extra.	Country extra.
January ....	\$4 62½ to \$4 80	4 35 to 4 75	5 00 to ....	4 75 to 5 00
February ...	4 10 to 4 37½	4 00 to 4 25	.... to ....	4 75 to 5 00
March.....	3 80 to 4 00	3 55 to 4 00	4 75 to ....	4 20 to 4 75
April.....	3 80 to 4 00	3 75 to 3 90	4 75 to 5 00	4 25 to 4 50
May .....	3 85 to 4 25	3 75 to 4 15	4 75 to 5 00	4 37½ to 4 75
June.....	3 90 to 4 12½	3 75 to 4 10	4 50 to 5 25	4 25 to 4 50
July.....	4 25 to 5 00	4 00 to 4 70	4 75 to 5 25	4 50 to 5 00
August....	4 50 to 5 25	4 25 to 5 00	5 50 to 5 75	4 50 to 5 12½
September..	.... to ....	4 15 to 4 75	.... to ....	4 75 to 5 25
October....	5 50 to 6 00	5 00 to 5 80	6 00 to 6 50	5 50 to 6 12½
November ..	5 75 to 6 00	5 50 to 5 75	6 25 to 6 50	5 75 to 6 00
December ..	5 50 to 6 00	5 25 to 6 00	6 00 to 6 50	5 75 to 6 25

Occasional fluctuations are observable, but a steady advance has distinguished the market since May. Intelligence of short crops in Europe was at first exceedingly contradictory, at one time raising and at another depressing prices, and this will account for the variableness, to some extent, which the history of the season sets forth. After the fact was established that a heavy deficit marked the European supply, impediments were presented at home in the way of low waters, and consequent high freights, made still more formidable by a terrible epidemic at New Orleans, and thus were continued, until the close of the year, the shades of difference which rates show. That a demand exists in England and on the continent for the whole American surplus, is hardly now questioned; and it is not probable, under such circumstances, that flour can fall below closing rates until the coming harvest.

For a greater portion of the summer the Ohio River was too low for navigation, and the Southern demand drew its supplies almost entirely from this section. This sustained the market materially under the high transportation charges which ruled at the time, and the depression occasioned by the yellow fever.

The latest steamer from Europe brings favorable news. Previous advices, during the month just closed, had a depressing effect, two consecutive arrivals having announced a decline. This, with high freights, checked speculation to a considerable extent, and rates went down to \$5 25 for superfine inspected.

St. Louis brands maintain their high reputation. Coast orders are generally filled by these qualities. The coast trade is steadily on the increase, deserving the attention of our business men, and will doubtless elicit an interest commensurate with its increasing importance. On the market, at the close, 130,000 bushels wheat and 40,000 barrels flour.

**WHEAT.** Good crops and a heavy demand have this year brought forward a much larger amount than last year's statistics show—the increase approaches half a million of bushels. Total amount of receipts per river foot up 1,007,467 sks. and 17,267 bbls. Estimating a sack at 2, and a barrel at 3½ bushels, the result is 2,072,491 bushels. Last year's receipts, 1,663,422; difference, 409,069. The Illinois River sent out this season 455,375 sks. and 13,412 bbls., the Missouri 104,917 sks. and 529 bbls. The Mississippi, 436,937 sks. and 2,139 bbls. Ohio River boats brought, (from the Wabash, we presume, principally,) 10,238 sks. and 1,187 bbls. In 1847 and 1848 receipts were 2,432,377 and 2,194,780 bushels respectively. Since then, until arrested this year, trade in this grain has shown a falling off. We give the statement, commencing with 1846:—

1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.
1,838,925	2,432,377	2,194,786	1,792,535	1,900,088	1,700,708	1,663,422	2,068,893

It is generally conceded that the growing crop bids fair to be a good one—more than an average. Should the present European disturbances continue and become more widely spread, supplies will be drawn liberally from this country without a doubt, and the transactions of 1854 will equal, perhaps exceed to a considerable extent, those of the year just terminated. At any rate, the country will have been stripped of its surplus, and the new crop will have nothing in this way to contend with. Although the navigation of the upper streams was suspended by ice several days in the past month, the receipts for the fractional portion of December aggregate a large amount, showing that the supplies above are not yet exhausted. Remunerative prices justify an extensive land carriage, and sections remote from navigable rivers, under this influence, contribute large additions to the market.

The new crop came forward in good time; the first samples commanded from \$1 to \$1 05. During the season large orders were received on foreign account; they were promptly filled in several instances, embracing the best qualities, at from 115 to 125c., including sacks. Buyers were limited, and the temporary depressions in the market enabled them to obtain suitable lots at the required figures. The year closes with an unusually light stock in the hands of millers, and in store—say 130,000 bushels.

Herewith will be found a monthly statement of receipts in sacks and barrels for 1852 and 1853:—

	1852.		1853.	
	Sacks.	Bbls.	Sacks.	Bbls.
January.....	17,190	58	60,319	2,270
February.....	70,428	1,546	43,044	2,456
March.....	102,140	1,826	60,181	1,874
April.....	94,914	1,725	79,186	2,052
May.....	58,736	1,878	87,225	898
June.....	63,089	2,397	84,906	1,051
July.....	44,799	863	88,051	1,079
August.....	51,237	375	90,291	482
September.....	61,772	2,316	72,332	962
October.....	74,259	1,452	107,354	636
November.....	104,661	1,783	116,816	1,123
December.....	58,703	1,651	119,483	2,384
Total.....	801,928	17,870	1,009,188	17,267

RULING RATES OF THE MARKET FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS, EMBRACING THE HIGHEST  
AND LOWEST SALES:—

	1851.	1852.	1853.		1851.	1852.	1853.
Jan....	75 to 80	70 to 85	85 to 100	July ...	65 to 80	65 to 70	50 to 105
Feb.....	70 80	62 85	65 90	Aug....	70 80	62 79	65 94
March...	70 90	65 80	64 95	Sept....	60 70	69 75	63 100
April...	60 80	55 80	50 90	Oct....	70 76	70 75	75 125
May ...	70 85	70 81	60 105	Nov....	70 75	65 75	75 120
June ...	65 78	75 82	55 105	Dec. ...	75 82	85 100	85 125

From the above table it will be observed that prices ruled much higher for 1853 than for the two preceding years. In making the money difference between the transactions of the three seasons, therefore, the result in favor of the year just closed becomes more apparent. The lowest figures for 1853 were for a comparatively small amount; good and prime red commanded steadily, on an average, the last six months, from 100 to 110c. per bushel, and white 101 to 125c.

CORN. Our table of receipts shows an increase this year over last of 114,472 sacks. The total amount is 459,192 sacks, against 344,720 for 1852. Of this the Illinois River furnished 163,813, the Missouri 31,378, the Mississippi, 264,001.

The following statement exhibits the monthly receipts for the two years mentioned:—

	1852.	1853.		1852.	1853.
January.....	.....	17,310	July.....	33,003	54,648
February.....	30,031	14,074	August.....	17,160	74,888
March.....	53,502	27,211	September.....	7,324	35,329
April.....	54,487	43,785	October.....	9,791	24,496
May.....	42,397	51,084	November.....	22,057	21,541
June.....	58,093	64,395	December.....	16,875	30,488
Total.....				344,720	459,192

For the sake of convenience we give in this connection the range of prices for three years past:—

	1851.	1852.	1853.		1851.	1852.	1853.
Jan....	44 to 48c.	38 to 41c.	35 45	July....	38 to 43c.	35 to 48c.	36 to 58
Feb....	41 46	30 42	32 39	August..	35 40	40 45	39 61
March..	35 40	32 37	31 37	Sept....	33 38	40 45	39 50
April...	35 40	33 36	30 42	October.	35 40	40 45	38 54
May....	34 38	30 43	35 44	Nov....	31 36	43 50	37½ 46
June ...	33 36	35 44	37 48	Dec.....	35 40	41 43	34 44

It will be observed that prices for 1853 ruled generally higher throughout the entire year, with the exception of December. Operations would, without doubt, have been on a more extended scale, but for the impediments of which we have already spoken in another place, viz., low water, and the epidemic below, with consequent high freights. In August freights attained to 40c. per sack, while previous to that they ranged from 12½ to 25. Shipments became limited, as rates below afforded no margin for profits, and with the want of a general supply at New Orleans, and the prevailing sickness, the usual orders to that port were transferred, and the trade became dull. This dullness continued to the close, and holders here stored for a better time. During the season a good demand sprung up on the Ohio River. Distillers in that section bought heavy lots, and by this means, to some extent, the trade was enlarged, and prices maintained, as shown in the above tables.

OATS. This grain also shows a heavy increase on the receipts of 1852—say over 141,000 sacks. Annexed is the monthly statements for the two seasons:—



	1852.	1853.		1852.	1853.
January .....	873	13,369	July .....	35,389	28,937
February .....	12,650	16,295	August .....	36,338	48,555
March .....	12,612	23,891	September .....	15,275	40,603
April .....	40,736	40,343	October .....	20,803	45,195
May .....	52,112	42,129	November .....	27,866	61,990
June .....	56,621	47,994	December .....	10,735	54,458
Total .....				322,110	463,760

Leaving a balance in favor of the year just expired of 141,750 sacks. The Illinois contributed to this aggregate 121,939 sacks, the Missouri, 3,910, the Mississippi 337,820, and 93 sacks came by Ohio River boats. We append a table exhibiting the range of prices for three years past:—

	1851.	1852.	1853.		1851.	1852.	1853.
Jan.....	45 to 50c.	29 to 30c.	36 to 43	July ..	30 to 31c.	30 to 32c.	34 to 41c.
Feb.....	52 53	22 26	30 37	August.	25 26	25 29	29 40
March..	45 47	22 26	31 36	Sept...	26 27	28 29	30 34
April...	36 40	24 27	32 35	Oct....	25 26	31 41	31 39
May....	35 37	26 29	33 38	Nov....	26 27	31 41	35 40
June ...	31 33	29 30	32 39	Dec. ...	30 32	41 42	34½ 37½

Prices improved, it will be observed, with the accession of supplies, ranging above the general rates of both preceding years. A light demand came from the Ohio River, and some shipments were made in that direction. High freights with the prostration of business of the South during the summer months, affected oats materially, but for which these transactions would have been much larger.

**BARLEY.** A monthly exhibit of the amount of this grain received for the two past years, although the article adds comparatively little to the Commerce of the city, may not be uninteresting:—

	1852.	1853.		1852.	1853.
January .....	594	5,220	July .....	584	322
February .....	903	676	August .....	2,355	1,965
March .....	6,500	3,830	September .....	5,139	6,148
April .....	5,427	17,986	October .....	4,653	4,693
May .....	2,807	7,934	November .....	12,023	7,723
June .....	376	2,254	December .....	4,470	3,281
Total .....				45,831	62,032

Showing a difference in favor of the year just closed of 16,201 sacks. Of the amount received, the Illinois River furnished 2,572 sacks, the Missouri 226, the Ohio, 6,221, the Mississippi 53,013. The soil and climate of Iowa are well adapted to the cultivation of barley, and hence the comparatively large receipts from the Upper Mississippi. During the year, an impetus was given to the article by the purchase of large lots for the New York market, and prices advanced from the low rates ruling at the time.

Subjoined will be noticed the ruling monthly prices for the year 1853; the prices of 1852 were not given in the last annual report:—

	1853.		1853.
January .....	50 to 58	July .....	38 to 45
February .....	50 ..	August .....	50 55
March .....	45 46	September .....	47 55
April .....	30 50	October .....	47 55
May .....	37½ 40	November .....	60 62½
June .....	37½ 45½	December .....	58 60

Our city manufacturers are not able as yet, it appears, to appropriate the stock which reaches this market, limited as it is. Large lots of receipts this year were shipped to New York, and it seems the Ohio furnished us over 6,221 sacks of barley, and 10,000 bbls. ale.

**RYE.** The table of monthly receipts herewith given shows a large increase in this cereal also:—

1853.		1853.	
January.....sacks.	49	July.....sacks.	713
February.....	59	August.....	2,109
March.....	948	September.....	1,385
April.....	1,882	October.....	1,380
May.....	2,560	November.....	1,273
June.....	2,017	December.....	432
Total.....		14,747	

Of this amount, 797 sacks came by the Illinois River, 120 by the Missouri, 42 by the Ohio, and the balance, 13,788, by the Mississippi. Last year (1852) receipts were stated at 6,904 bushels. According to this, the year just closed has more than quadrupled the amount; and rye, in the way of accession, comparatively, is in advance of other grains.

We give the monthly prices, taken from actual transactions during the year:—

1853.		1853.	
January.....	40 to 50	July.....	50 to 54
February.....	45 ..	August.....	45 50
March.....	50 55	September.....	46 43
April.....	47 55	October.....	50 53
May.....	50 55	November.....	55 60
June.....	50 62	December.....	48 58

Last year (1852) the range was from 48 to 55. With the greater difference, therefore, in supplies, rates were much higher during the season just closed.

BRAN. We refer to the general table of receipts for the amount of this article brought forward, per river, during the year just ended. No data is preserved by which to institute a comparison with the business of former years; but from the increase in flour already noticed for 1853, it may be supposed a corresponding increase was also effected in bran.

The ruling monthly prices for the year will be found in the following table:—

1853.		1853.	
January.....	65 to 70	July.....	67½ to 73
February.....	55 70	August.....	50 70
March.....	55 60	September.....	46 55
April.....	65 ..	October.....	54 68
May.....	.. ..	November.....	62½ 70
June.....	65 75	December.....	62½ 75

The above prices are per 100 lbs., including sacks. No sale during the month of May is to be found in our reviews of the market.

PROVISIONS AND LARD. Operations in this department of trade do not show so favorably for the year just closed as those in others already noticed. Farmers realized high prices for their hogs, but buyers generally sunk money on the products. The history of the season's transactions is a very plain one, and can be given in few words.

A prevalent opinion was entertained at the opening, that the stock of hogs in the country did not exceed to any great extent the amount of the previous year, and that this excess would be counterbalanced by a deficiency in weight, supposed to exist, of some 10 to 15 per cent. The result showed an increase of 480,000 hogs, with a deduction of only 5 per cent for light weight—equal to a difference, as compared with the crop of 1851-2, of 380,000 head. The number packed in the following different States, for the two past seasons, is thus given by the Cincinnati *Price Current*:—

1851-2.		1852-3.		1851-2.		1852-3.	
Ohio.....No.	547,373	603,152		Illinois.....No.	231,519	324,850	
Indiana.....	447,352	590,945		Iowa.....	40,500	52,850	
Kentucky.....	205,600	338,200		Missouri.....	69,436	87,200	
Tennessee.....	10,000	36,500		Michigan.....	10,800	10,400	
Total.....				1,562,580		2,044,097	

**Hogs.** Prices, at the beginning, opened at \$4 75 to \$5, and by the 1st of December reached \$6; from this they gradually rose to \$6 10, \$6 25, \$6 30, and \$6 40, and the year (1852) closed with rates as high as \$6 50. Mess pork, which had ruled high from June to October, (say \$18 to \$20 per bbl.) encountered a temporary check in the latter month, but rallied again to its highest price about the beginning of the packing season, and closed out briskly and firmly at this figure. This gave an impulse to the speculative feeling abroad, which was further stimulated by an unprecedented Eastern demand for green meats. Buyers from the Atlantic cities operated largely. They purchased the products at an advance on the price of hogs, and by this means the rates were buoyed up and sustained. It is hardly necessary to say that all these eastern speculators were more or less injured by such operations, and many of them ruined. Several lots of meat purchased by them in this market, were subsequently resold here at a loss of 25 to 30 per cent. As soon as this demand subsided, a general panic pervaded the market, and prices toppled lower and lower, as the range given in our tabular statement will show. Several operators at this point, as well as elsewhere, made purchases at the early decline, for the purpose of grading the cost of their stock to a saving point; but they only became the more deeply involved in their struggle at extrication, and finally wound up with a net loss of about 33 per cent. The money lost, however, remained in the country—in the hands of the agriculturists.

The present season commenced under entirely different circumstances from those that marked the opening of the last. Operators had just emerged from disastrous transactions—the hog crop was believed to be large—old meats closed out at a decline, with a dull market, and money was difficult to obtain. To this time these considerations still have weight. Buyers have been unwilling, so far, to pay over \$4 net, and but few lots have commanded higher rates. Sellers were and are still, in a great many instances, unwilling to submit to this price, and the number of hogs killed is not equal to that of last year at the same time. This effect is apparent in many other places. Business this season may equal that of last, (60,000 head,) but to go beyond this to any extent will require no little activity during the time yet remaining for operations.

For future reference, we give the amounts packed at the different prominent points in Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri:—

## ILLINOIS.

	1851-2.	1852-3.		1851-2.	1852-3.
Shawneetown .....	4,000	16,000	Barry .....	3,400	3,500
Beardstown .....	24,400	37,700	Pittsfield .....	1,500	2,000
Knoxville .....	650	200	Perry .....	4,276	5,173
Quincy .....	17,500	15,000	Lacon .....	11,350	6,500
Lawrenceville .....	1,100	2,650	Henry .....	600	4,000
Naples .....	2,880	1,157	Peoria .....	17,000	38,000
Exeter .....	1,400	600	Rushville .....	2,600	2,750
Macomb .....	3,000	3,900	Frederick .....	1,200	1,500
Blandinsville .....	1,100	500	Springfield .....	10,000	22,000
Middletown .....	600	none.	Lagrange .....	1,930	2,500
Alton .....	25,000	27,000	Oquawka .....	6,500	5,300
Ottawa .....	1,355	1,344	Warsaw and Ham-		
Pekin .....	16,000	10,000	ilton .....	3,500	7,000
Graysville .....	2,990	5,456	Monmouth .....	7,976	8,400
Albion .....	3,000	2,200	Galena .....	5,000	6,000
Phillipstown .....	900	600	Meredosia .....	5,257	2,000
Canton .....	8,378	8,361	Peru .....	1,400	3,000
Rockport .....	2,678	2,965	Fulton County .....	17,100	18,100
New Canton .....	none.	1,500	Chicago .....	13,000	50,000
Total .....				231,569	324,856

## IOWA.

	1851-2.	1852-3.		1851-2.	1852-3.
Dubuque.....	5,800	7,500	Iowa City.....	4,000	5,500
Muscatine.....	8,000	13,000	Fort Madison.....	500	4,500
Davenport.....	2,000	3,000	Burlington.....	11,000	6,000
Keokuk.....	10,000	14,000			
Total.....				40,500	53,500

## MISSOURI.

	1851-2.	1852-3.		1851-2.	1852-3.
St. Louis.....	47,000	60,000	Lagrange.....	3,500	2,500
Hannibal.....	7,876	11,500	Palmyra.....	2,000	3,200
Alexandria.....	5,000	7,000	Louisiana.....	3,000	3,000
Frankford.....	80	none.			
Total.....				69,486	87,200

WHISKY. A comparative statement of the receipts of 1852 and 1853, exhibits an increase in the transactions of the latter. The following is the monthly statement:—

	1852.	1853.		1852.	1853.
January.....	666	2,858	July.....	3,943	3,764
February.....	4,702	4,401	August.....	2,501	4,188
March.....	6,631	5,908	September.....	1,835	3,756
April.....	4,814	5,835	October.....	5,064	3,519
May.....	4,647	4,916	November.....	4,390	4,706
June.....	3,472	3,255	December.....	2,903	2,668
				45,568	49,774

Prices for the year just ended ruled much higher, also, as the following statement proves:—

	1852.	1853.
January.....	16 to 18	19 to 19½
February.....	15½ to 16	18 to 19
March.....	15½ to 16½	17½ to 19½
April.....	15½ to ..	17½ to 18½
May.....	16½ to 17	18½ to 19
June.....	16 to 17½	19 to 22
July.....	16½ to 17½	22 to 24
August.....	17 to 20	22 to 24
September.....	18½ to 19	22 to 22½
October.....	16 to 18½	22½ to 26
November.....	18½ to 20	20½ to 23½
December.....	19½ to ..	20 to 22½

Of the amount received for 1853, 20,335 barrels came from the Illinois River, 291 from the Missouri, 2,127 from the Ohio, and 27,021 from the Mississippi.

GROCERIES. Under this head are included sugars, molasses, syrup, and coffee. As per table it will be observed that the importations of the year embrace 50,774 hhds., 13,993 bbls., and 40,257 boxes and bags of sugar, 53,554 bbls. and hhds. molasses, 868 bbls. syrup, and 104,467 bags of coffee. This is largely in advance of last year's imports, given as follows: Sugars 35,283 hhds., 27,672 bbls. and boxes, 31,745 bags; coffee 96,240 sks.; molasses 54,933 bbls. and hhds. The crop of sugar for the year 1852 was a heavy one, and a large part of the surplus was forwarded to this section. Navigation being unobstructed in the early part of the season, gave opportunity for shipments. The receipts exhibit large amounts during the first months of the year—say for January 6,539, February 5,546, March 12,615 hhds. We refer to the general table for facts in relation to monthly imports and the aggregate amount brought forward.\*

\* For this table see "COMMERCIAL STATISTICS" in present number of the *Merchants' Magazine*.



New Sugar was received at this point about the 24th of October, 1852, and brought 6c. By the first of December it declined to 4½c., at which it remained until January, 1853, when it fell still further, say to 4¼ and 4½c. for fair, and continued thus until the 1st of February; it then gradually advanced, and by the close of that month reached 5c., when the market became full and the rate went to 4½, then to 4¼, at which it ruled until about the middle of August, when it rallied again and sold during September as high as 5½; in October prices once more declined, and by the last of November sales of old were made at 4¼ for prime. Operations for sugar during the year resulted in a net loss of 25 per cent. The crop for 1853-4 is said to be equal to that of the preceding season.

Molasses opened at 30c. in November, but in December and January it had declined to 26; it rallied again and touched 30 in February, after which it went down, and during the spring and summer ranged at 28, and 25 at close; and in the fall a further decline was effected, until in November it reached 21c.

Coffee started at 9½c. in January, and advanced to 11 by February, holding this position through March; after this it declined to 9½ and 10c., and thus remained until September, when it went up gradually, and at the close has reached the price of 13c.

As regards salt, we refer to table of receipts and general prices.

FRUIT. Receipts will be found heavy. We give below the number of sacks received, referring to the general table for other particulars under this head. Large quantities of dried fruit came in barrels and boxes, but as no distinction was made in manifests between green and dried apples in such packages, we confine the statement in this place to sacks.

January .....	1,885	July .....	235
February .....	1,904	August .....	350
March .....	3,856	September .....	2,024
April .....	3,656	October .....	3,362
May .....	1,655	November .....	3,237
June .....	499	December .....	3,280
Total .....			25,443

It may not prove uninteresting, as showing the progress of fruit culture in this region, to give the different amounts from the different rivers. From the Missouri were received 6,287 sacks, from the Mississippi 8,874, the Ohio 10,014, and the Illinois 268. A very large proportion from the Mississippi was from points below St. Louis, brought principally by the Cairo packets. This State appears to be in advance of that of any other adjacent section in this line. Fruit from the Missouri River is held in higher reputation, and the cultivation of apple orchards particularly has evidently received from the farmers on that stream deserved and early attention. The following are the ruling rates of the year:—

## DRIED APPLES.

January. ....	\$1 45	to	1 50	July.....	....	to	....
February.....	1 40	to	1 62	August.....	75	to	....
March .....	1 35	to	1 50	September.....	60	to	75
April .....	90	to	1 35	October.....	70	to	75
May .....	70	to	1 00	November .....	70	to	85
June .....	75	to	80	December .....	85	to	95

## DRIED PEACHES.

January.....	\$1 82½	to	2 75	July .....	....	to	....
February.....	2 75	to	....	August .....	....	to	....
March .....	2 75	to	....	September .....	\$1 00	to	1 05
April.....	2 37½	to	2 75	October.....	1 00	to	1 25
May .....	2 25	to	2 37½	November .....	1 00	to	1 10
June .....	2 25	to	....	December.....	1 15	to	1 20

SEED AND BEANS. The general table above will show the receipts of seed per river. From the principal oil manufactory in St. Louis we learn that 22,931

bushels of flaxseed were received during the year just closed, by wagons, and that the increase over the previous year's receipts amounts to 8,880 bushels. This article is likely to become one of great importance to the agriculturist. We annex an account of a new method already discovered for rendering the stalk available.

Three or four weeks since we published an article on the subject of flax and flaxseed, and its cultivation in this and adjoining States, not for the seed alone—which, it seems, makes in itself a good crop—but with a view to the sale of the fiber. We then stated that gentlemen had appeared in this market ready to give the highest prices for flax in its prepared state—\$250 per ton—and that this price ought to insure its increased cultivation. Since then, numerous letters have been addressed to us, showing the interest taken by farmers in the subject—making inquiries which we think it best to answer in this general way. The gentleman who was then more particularly referred to as being ready to make contracts, is now in Philadelphia, where he is a partner in the "American Linen Manufacturing Company," with a capital of \$500,000, of which sum \$350,000 is paid in and invested in the buildings and machinery.

This gentleman—Mr. Thomas Kimber, Jr.—will gladly, we are assured, answer all inquiries addressed to him on the subject of the cultivation of flax, and its preparation for market. He has made it the subject of his study for some years, and is very familiar with it. There are several machines in use for the preparation of flax for market, and we have before said that inquiries addressed to any one in Washington County, N. Y., where flax is extensively raised and prepared, would be satisfactorily answered. The price of the machines in use there, we believe, is about \$400. But we do not suppose they are so good as Buchanan's Patent, recommended by Mr. Kimber, and which will cost about \$1,000. It is very simple, but complete; and the process of change is so rapid under the influence of the steam as applied, that the fiber is completely separated from the stalk and all glutinous substance, dried and ready for the market in less than a half a day. One of these machines, it will readily be perceived, could prepare a vast amount of flax for use in a little while. Rights to use this patent have already been sold for Wisconsin and Indiana, but not for Iowa, Illinois, or Missouri. Communications in relation to these machines, addressed to Mr. Kimber, at Philadelphia, will be promptly responded to, and we refer our correspondents to him for detailed information on the whole subject.

In 1851 the heaviest decline occurred in castor beans. An attempt was made at that period to encourage the growth by liberal prices, but large importations of East India oil checked this movement at once, and every subsequent effort has failed to bring our farmers back to the culture. Indiana and Illinois consequently ceased, in a great measure, to pay any attention to this plant. The efforts of farmers have been directed to wheat, corn, hogs, and other products, while this article is comparatively abandoned. We refer to the table of receipts per river, and range of prices given in another place. In 1852, receipts per wagons amounted to 96,612 bushels, 1853 shows only 55,163—decrease 41,449.

COAL. The annexed table exhibits, so far as it was possible to ascertain, the consumption of this article for the year 1853. It embraces all the coal weighed by the scales belonging to the city and private individuals, and so far as they are an indication of the amount consumed, is perfectly correct.

South Market scales.....bus.	609,791	St. George's scales .....	379,285
Market-street scales.....	261,847	North Market scales.....	84,605
Soulard Market scales.....	752,290		
Total.....			2,087,919

Add to this amount the coal consumed by the Messrs. Belcher & Bro., at their sugar refinery, which is weighed by themselves, and estimated at 300,000 bushels, and the amount used by the Iron Rolling Mill Company, which is not included in the above table, and set down at 450,000, making in all 2,837,818 bushels of coal.

COOPERAGE. Receipts show, for the season just closed, 98,141 pieces—34,296

from the Illinois, 16,140 from the Missouri, 3,915 from the Ohio, and 44,790 from the Mississippi. An extra demand has evidently existed for flour barrels, and prices have ranged high accordingly. The appended table exhibits the rates at which whisky and flour barrels ruled during the year:—

FLOUR BARRELS.			
January .....	37½ a ..	July .....	40 a 45
February .....	37½ a 42	August .....	50 a 65
March .....	42 a 45	September .....	46 a 55
April .....	40 a 45	October .....	50 a 53
May .....	40 a 45	November .....	55 a 65
June .....	35 a 45	December .....	56 a 60

WHISKY BARRELS.			
January .....	\$0 95 a ....	July .....	\$1 00 a \$1 20
February .....	0 80 a ....	August .....	1 00 a 1 20
March .....	1 00 a \$1 20	September .....	1 10 a 1 25
April .....	1 10 a 1 20	October .....	1 20 a ....
May .....	1 00 a 1 15	November .....	1 20 a ....
June .....	87½ a 1 00	December .....	1 30 a ....

Pork barrels this season opened with \$1 25 to \$1 35, bacon casks \$1 50, and lard kegs 50 to 55c.

STATEMENT OF THE FOREIGN VALUE OF GOODS, WARES AND MERCHANDISE IMPORTED INTO ST. LOUIS, AND THE DUTIES COLLECTED IN THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1853, VIZ:—

Amounts during	Dutiable Value.	Duties Collected.
First Quarter, ending 31st March, 1853.....	\$156,183 17	\$46,862 79
Second " " 3d June, " .....	332,869 24	101,783 10
Third " " 30th September, 1853.....	170,330 50	57,493 45
Fourth " " 31st December, " .....	257,892 50	83,121 10
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$917,275 71	\$289,260 44
Foreign value and the duties thereon remaining in public store on 31st December, 1853 .....	\$14,107 70	\$14,107 70
Entered for consumption, constructively warehoused, viz: Various goods, ware, and merchandise.....	42,611 00	13,676 70
Sugar and molasses (part to arrive).....	269,144 00	80,740 20
Railroad iron, " .....	193,843 00	59,861 50
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$519,705 70	\$168,386 10

With reference to the first statement, the importations were as follows, viz:—

From	Dutiable Value.	Duties Collected.
England .....	\$487,750 88	\$134 965 67
France .....	47,855 40	38,616 48
Germany and Holland.....	79,500 48	23,670 14
Spain and certain of her dependencies.....	96,248 00	29,053 90
Matanzas and Manilla.....	78,985 00	23,695 50
Pernambuco and Bahia.....	124,606 00	37,381 80
Various other places and ports.....	2,329 95	1,876 95
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$917,275 71	\$289,260 44

The general description of said importations, in reference to the various foreign ports, were as follows, viz:—

From England—Hardware, cutlery, railroad iron, earthen, glass, and china ware, tin plates, tin, iron, and copper, including dry and fancy goods in a small ratio.

From France—Brandy, wine, cigars, cordials, sardines, &c., (but chiefly brandy.)

From Germany and Holland—Fancy goods, patent leather, toys, and other articles in great variety.

From Manilla and Matanzas, Bahia and Pernambuco—Principally sugar and molasses.

From Spain and dependencies the same.

From various other places and ports, comprises almost every article of trade.

Hospital moneys collected were as follows, viz:—

First Quarter of 1853.....	\$529 28	Third Quarter of 1853.....	\$715 63
Second " .. .. .	769 37	Fourth " .. .. .	776 25

Total..... \$2,787 53

Amount expended for the relief of sick and disabled seamen and boatmen, \$4,000 00

Amount collected from passenger steamers and for licenses to pilots and engineers, under Act of Congress approved 30th August, 1852..... 2,176 50

Tonnage of steam vessels belonging to this district, and remaining 31st December, 1853 .....tons 36,714 23-95

It is worthy of remark to state, in reference to the seemingly small increase during the year just closed, that there had been an accumulated tonnage reported heretofore, which were not abated—for the lack of official information as to their loss and the manner thereof—which was deducted at the close of the year, and amounted to upwards of 10,000 tons.

The duties collected in the years 1849 to 1853 inclusive, were as follows, viz :

1849....	\$73,970 87-100	1851....	\$239,318 68-100	1853....	\$289,260 41-100
1850....	175,001 16-100	1852....	290,168 85-100		

N. B. The falling off of duties collected during the year 1853, compared with 1852, is consequent upon the detention of sugar, molasses, and railroad iron not arriving at this port under warehouse and transportation entries—attributable to the recent sickness, &c., at the original port of entry, and the continued low stage of water. Otherwise the aggregate of duties would have been nearly \$400,000.\*

Wood. The following is a table showing the amount of wood landed and measured at the wharf, for the year 1853:—

	Cords.	Fees.		Cords.	Fees.
January.....	2,968	\$177 57	July.....	4,878½	\$240 65
February.....	1,584	89 04	August.....	3,122	165 62½
March.....	3,519	184 95	September.....	2,437	191 24
April.....	4,214	215 41	October.....	6,620½	350 25
May.....	4,112	213 47	November.....	4,703	228 44
June.....	2,331	103 45	December.....	3,791½	182 40

Total ..... 44,280½ \$2,362 39½

The fees charged in the above table are paid into the city treasury, as the officer receives a regular salary.

This table embraces the wood actually landed and measured by the officer appointed by the city, and within the city limits. There is a considerable quantity of which we have no data, landed north of the city, and within the jurisdiction of Bremen.

LUMBER. We have from Mr. John H. Ferguson, late an Inspector and Measurer of Lumber, the following report of the lumber received in St. Louis during the year. It has been personally obtained from the merchants and manufacturers, engaged in the business, and may be relied upon:—

\* For a statement of imports into St. Louis by the river, see "Commercial Statistics" in the present number of the *Merchants' Magazine*.



## LUMBER RECEIVED IN 1853, FROM ALL QUARTERS, BY THE MERCHANTS.

Lumber, sawed .....	feet	36,412,451
Shingles .....		30,462,700
Laths .....		6,947,000
Cedar posts .....		22,748

During the year, there have been purchased by the city mills, the following :

Logs .....	feet	29,636,808
Lumber manufactured therefrom .....		28,095,545
Laths from same .....	No.	7,975,500
Plank road stuff received by the county for roads by way of rafts and the river is .....	feet	1,278,336

The above shows, in the receipt and consumption of sawed lumber, 60,786,332 feet. This at least is some evidence of the advance of building, &c., &c., in the city of St. Louis.

## JOURNAL OF MERCANTILE LAW.

## ALLEGED BREACH OF CONTRACT FOR CORN.

We copy from the *Belfast (Irish) Mercantile Journal*, the following decision in one of the British courts:—\*

*McCurtin et al., vs. Jonides et al.*—The plaintiffs in this action were Messrs. McCurtin & Riley, corn merchants, of Liverpool, and the defendants were Messrs. Jonides & Co., Greek merchants, London. The declaration stated that the defendants bought of the plaintiffs a cargo of Ibrailla Indian corn, to be paid for on handing in the shipping documents; that the plaintiffs were ready to hand in those documents, but the defendants refused to receive the cargo and pay the price. The defendants pleaded to the first count that they made no such contract, and to the remaining part of the declaration they pleaded that they were never indebted.

They then said that the plaintiffs did not hand over the documents, or any of them, relating to the goods, and they were not ready or willing to hand them over. They then pleaded a general plea of fraud and covin, also another plea of fraud, the particular fraud alleged being that the plaintiffs concealed from them information concerning the vessel; 6thly, they pleaded that it was mutually agreed the contract should be rescinded; 7thly, that the plaintiffs sold the cargo to other parties, and thereby broke the contract; 8thly, that, at the time of making the contract, the plaintiffs warranted the said cargo of Indian corn to be of fair average quality, whereas it was not so. There were then two pleas in which the defendants alleged that the contract was in writing, signed by Mr. Mongredien, as the agent of the defendants, and was for the sale of goods of the value of £10, which was not accepted, nor anything given in earnest or part payment, and the plaintiffs afterwards altered such contract in a material particular, by striking out certain words, imputing that the goods were of fair average quality.

The action was brought to recover £894, the loss which the plaintiffs had sustained by the defendants refusing to perform the contract into which they had entered with the plaintiffs.

The sale note sent to plaintiffs, by Mr. Mongredien, contained the words "of fair average quality," which the plaintiff objecting to, scored his pen across the words, and wrote so to the broker, who replied that it was customary for those words to be inserted in all sales of the kind. It was contended by defendants

\* The Journal does not give the name of the court or place of its sitting.

that, in doing so, the contract was voided, but plaintiffs pleaded that a contract, when it was made through the medium of a broker, was not, by the bought and sold notes, although the bought and sold notes might be in evidence of it; but when the broker, at the time he made the contract, entered that contract in his own book, the book was the contract and not the notes. The shipping documents having been forwarded by the plaintiffs, through their bankers, the day after, that they might receive their money, was contended by them to be sufficient proof that they did not consider the contract void.

It was further contended by defendants, that the plaintiffs knew the vessel (the *Aghios Nicolaos*) had touched at several places, and amongst others, at Malta, before they effected the sale, and that this not having been stated, it was a fraudulent sale, to which knowledge the plaintiffs pleaded entire ignorance, and offered to leave the matter to arbitration if defendants wished, but they declined, and abandoned the contract altogether, as the vessel had put into Athens, Nauplia, and Malta. Evidence was brought forward to prove that the cargo was of fair average quality, and that it was sold under protest only after it had been abandoned by the purchaser. It was decided that there should be a verdict for defendants on first and second pleas, on the ground that the bought and sold notes, if produced, would both of them have constituted the contract: but when produced, the plaintiff having altered the writing, he had vitiated the contract. In coming to this decision, his lordship recited the case of "*Mollet*," and also "*Powell vs. Divett*." On all the other pleas there was a verdict for the plaintiffs.

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#### CONTRACT FOR THE SALE OF GOODS.

An action was brought to recover the price of a cargo of China stone sold by the plaintiff to the defendant. A, the defendant, had ordered the goods of B, directing B to insure the cargo, and to send it by ship to C, a carrier, by whom it was to be finally delivered to A. The stone was shipped, and a bill of lading, signed by the captain, transmitted to C, to whom the stone was made deliverable. The ship sailed with the cargo on board, and in five days afterwards was lost at sea. Either on the day when the ship was lost, or on the day following, A, the purchaser, received a copy of the bill of lading, and notice that it had been transmitted to C. He was also informed that the vender would not insure; but it was not until twelve days afterwards that A—who, in the mean time, not withdrawing the notice of non-insurance, had done nothing to repudiate the contract—received a communication informing him of the loss of the cargo. Judgment was for the defendant, the court holding that there was no evidence of an acceptance and receipt of the goods within the statute, and that consequently the defendant would not be bound by the purchase.—*Meredith vs. Meigh*, 21 L. T. Rep. 137.

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#### BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

In a case tried before the Court of Queen's Bench, (*Pollard vs. Ogden*), the payee and acceptor of a bill were both customers at the same bank, the bill being payable there. The payee discounted the bill with the bank, which afterwards discounted it with another bank. When the bill was presented at the bank for payment by the holder, the acceptor's account was overdrawn, and he stopped payment the same day after banking hours. The bank paid the bill by a check for a gross sum, including the bill in question, as well as others paid by the holder on the same day. The jury found that the bank paid the bill to the holder as indorsers, and not for the acceptors. It was held by the court that the bank was entitled to set off the amount so paid against money due to the plaintiffs on their banking account.—21 L. T. Rep. 152.

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**COMMERCIAL CHRONICLE AND REVIEW.**


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CONDITION OF THE MONEY MARKET THROUGHOUT THE UNION—CONDITION OF THE BANKS IN CONNECTION WITH POPULAR PREJUDICES—WEEKLY AVERAGE OF THE NEW YORK BANKS—EFFECT OF A EUROPEAN WAR UPON OUR COMMERCIAL INTERESTS—TRADE OF RUSSIA WITH THE UNITED STATES AND WITH GREAT BRITAIN—RECEIPTS OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA—DEPOSITS AND COINAGE AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS MINTS—IMPORTS OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR FEBRUARY, AND FROM JANUARY FIRST—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS FOR FEBRUARY, AND FROM JANUARY FIRST—CASH REVENUE FOR JANUARY AND FEBRUARY—CONTINUED INCREASE IN THE EXPORT TRADE, WITH STATISTICS OF THE CLEARANCES AT NEW YORK FOR FEBRUARY AND FROM JANUARY FIRST—COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW YORK—PRODUCTION AND STOCKS OF BREADSTUFFS—PRICES OF STOCKS, ETC., ETC.

THERE was a partial relaxation of the stringency in most of the money markets throughout the country early in the month, but toward the close there was an active demand for capital, and the pressure was generally increased. At Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, New Orleans, Mobile, and Charleston, there has been more or less complaint of the scarcity of money, although as a general thing, in the first three cities named, loans were readily obtained at 10 a 12 per cent per annum. At some points in the interior, borrowers have paid 2 a 3 per cent per month for the use of capital, even where the security offered was undoubted. Credit, however, has remained unshaken, the borrowers not being, as a general thing, of the weaker class of dealers. The moment that a large amount of produce, now accumulated at the various depots throughout the country, can be moved to the seaboard, much capital that is now locked up will be set free, and all classes will be relieved. We find in a large number of our exchanges, the old stereotyped complaint of a want of accommodation on the part of the banks. Traders and others who never borrow of these institutions when money is plenty and street rates are less than legal interest, run to them during a pressure, and are quite astonished at a refusal of their offering. They are then ready to exclaim with the sagacious African that "The moon only shines *light* nights when it is n't needed." What are banks worth if they cannot lend money when it is scarce and wanted? That banks are frequently mismanaged, the history of many which were, and are not, too plainly tells; but the mismanagement is generally in the opposite course from that which excites the most complaint. The temptation is always toward too great expansion, and thus a contraction is in most cases an effort at self-preservation. This effort, however, is almost always too spasmodic, and not unfrequently ill-timed. The banks have no moral right, after a general course of expansion, lasting for months, to contract suddenly, as if their own ease, or comfort, or even safety, were to be alone considered. If their expansion have led the community into recklessness, or rash speculations, they ought to give their customers a chance to extricate themselves, and not shut the door upon the distress for which they are in part responsible. There is a deep-seated feeling of distrust, in some cases reaching even to hostility, among the masses toward our moneyed institutions, which various influences have unhappily engendered or fostered. Those writers on political economy who are continually representing CAPITAL as

the antagonist of LABOR, have contributed to this feeling. The banks themselves, through their officers, are more to blame than they are willing to acknowledge. There is something in poor human nature which always tempts the man clothed with a little brief authority, to the assumption of a commanding tone, even if it do not reach to the exercise of arbitrary power. In the nature of its business, the bank must be an inexorable creditor, demanding its dues without patience for default or procrastination. The absence of that habit of indulgence or leniency upon which the poorer classes are accustomed to rely in their dealings with their fellowmen of other professions, is oftener felt than is generally supposed. But the great difficulty, probably, is the fact that capital does offer greater facilities to the rich than to the poor, simply because the former can give greater warrant for the return of the loan. We need more discrimination in this respect than has yet been shown by the managers of our banking institutions. The private bankers become more acquainted with their customers, and base their estimate of the security offered somewhat upon the personal character of the applicant; but the corporate and associate bankers nearly all need a lesson in this respect. If a firm have capital, it has credit at the bank, with far too little regard to the habits and character of its members; while sterling integrity and business capacity, without capital, are not sufficiently estimated. In many of the New England States there are exceptions to this rule, and in all of them the evil of which we speak is less noticeable than in other parts of the Union; as a consequence, there is a better understanding there between capital and labor, and the banks can extend their circulation to a degree which would be unsafe in most other communities, unless upon a much larger specie basis.

At New York the stock of specie has decreased, owing to the accumulations at the Sub-Treasury, and the shipments of coin to the interior, and especially to the South, for the purchase of produce and exchange. The following will show the progress of these institutions since the weekly statements were commenced :

## WEEKLY AVERAGES OF NEW YORK CITY BANKS.

Week ending.	Average amount of Loans and Discounts.	Average amount of Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Average amount of Deposits.
August 6, 1853.....	\$97,899,499	\$9,746,441	\$9,513,053	\$60,579,797
August 13.....	94,633,282	10,653,518	9,451,943	57,457,504
August 20.....	94,074,717	11,082,274	9,389,727	57,307,223
August 27.....	92,387,618	11,319,040	9,427,191	57,431,891
September 3.....	91,741,338	11,268,049	9,554,294	57,502,970
September 10.....	91,108,347	11,380,693	9,597,336	57,545,164
September 17.....	90,190,589	11,860,235	9,566,723	57,612,301
September 24.....	90,092,765	11,340,925	9,477,541	58,312,334
October 1.....	90,149,540	11,231,912	9,521,665	57,968,661
October 8.....	89,128,998	10,266,602	9,673,458	57,985,760
October 15.....	87,837,273	11,330,172	9,464,714	59,068,674
October 22.....	85,367,981	10,303,254	9,388,543	55,748,729
October 29.....	83,400,321	10,866,672	9,300,350	53,335,462
November 5.....	83,092,630	11,771,880	9,492,158	55,500,977
November 12.....	82,882,409	12,823,575	9,287,629	56,201,007
November 19.....	83,717,622	13,691,324	9,151,443	57,446,424
November 26.....	84,802,530	13,343,196	9,032,769	58,673,076
December 3.....	85,824,756	12,830,772	9,153,586	58,435,207
December 10.....	86,708,028	12,493,760	9,075,704	57,838,076
December 17.....	87,865,073	12,166,020	8,939,830	58,312,478
December 24.....	88,766,402	12,074,499	8,872,764	58,154,302
December 31.....	90,162,106	11,058,478	8,927,013	58,963,976



Week ending.	Average amount of Loans and discounts.	Average amount of Specie.	Average amount of Circulation.	Average amount of Deposits.
January 7, 1854 .....	90,183,887	11,506,124	9,075,926	60,885,362
January 14 .....	90,010,012	11,894,453	8,668,344	58,896,956
January 21 .....	90,068,738	11,455,156	8,605,235	59,071,252
January 28 .....	89,759,465	11,117,958	8,642,677	58,239,577
February 4 .....	90,549,577	11,634,653	8,996,657	61,208,466
February 11 .....	91,434,022	11,872,126	8,994,083	61,024,817
February 18 .....	92,698,085	11,742,384	8,954,464	61,826,669
February 25 .....	93,529,716	11,212,693	8,929,314	61,293,645
March 4 .....	94,558,421	10,560,400	9,209,830	61,975,675
March 11 .....	94,279,994	9,832,483	9,137,555	60,226,583
March 18 .....	93,418,929	10,018,456	9,255,781	61,098,605

There is much speculation in regard to the effect which a war between Russia and the western European powers would have upon our commercial interests; but all such statistics, however elaborate, are after all totally unreliable, the data being quite insufficient. If Great Britain and France blockade the Russian ports, our position as neutrals will avail us but little in that direction. If these ports are left open, we may share with the Germans the carrying trade of the Baltic, which would be denied to the British flag. The direct trade between this country and Russia is about equally balanced between imports and exports, and is something less than \$2,000,000 per annum on either side. Great Britain, however, while she exports less than \$9,000,000 to Russia, imports very largely from her of many articles highly important to her Commerce, but especially so to her domestic manufactures. For this vast difference between her imports and exports Great Britain pays in specie, and as capital is more abundant with her than with Russia, British merchants are in the habit of making yearly advances during the Autumn for goods to be delivered between May and October. Thus it is computed by the London *Economist*, that the advances made to Russian factors at the time the Russian troops crossed the Pruth amounted to \$35,000,000, and that nearly the whole of this sum would have been sacrificed if war had then been declared. Ample time has since been allowed for the goods to be delivered and settlements to be made, and of course no new advances of any importance have been undertaken. This may explain the seeming supineness of England in the early conduct of the negotiations. That our readers may form a clearer idea of the value of the articles brought from Russia to Great Britain, we annex a carefully prepared summary of the most important items, comparing the same with the total import trade of the kingdom:—

	IMPORTED INTO GREAT BRITAIN.				
	From all ports.	Russia.	All ports.	Russia.	Per cent from Russia about
	1852.	1852.	1853.	1853.	
Wheat and flour.....qrs.	4,164,603	733,571	6,276,857	1,070,901	17
Oats .....	989,287	305,738	1,035,072	379,059	32
Other grain .....	2,592,181	262,348	2,918,545	263,653	9
Tallow .....	1,049,703	609,197	1,178,370	847,267	72
Linseed and flaxseed...qrs.	709,402	518,667	1,035,335	765,015	75
Bristles .....	2,004,676	1,459,303	2,700,000	2,447,789	75
Flax .....	1,402,583	948,523	1,883,374	1,287,988	68
Hemp .....	1,081,287	543,965	1,262,813	836,373	66
Wool .....	91,692,864	5,353,772	117,185,172	9,054,443	8
Iron .....	33,376	1,792	45,777	5,079	11
Copper .....	103,636	1,268	104,200	1,630	..
Timber .....	2,139,180	218,078	2,654,400	260,013	..

In case of a strict blockade of the Russian ports, no inconsiderable portion of this produce would find its way to market by the two overland routes via Warsaw and Cracow. With both these points railways connect, so as to bring the receipts at a moderate expense, considering the distance of inland transportation, to the neutral ports in the north of Europe. This would effectually cut off our share in this trade, or at least greatly diminish it.

In other parts of the world, however, our Commerce would have a decided advantage over that of the belligerent powers, and would no doubt be considerably enhanced by a state of actual hostilities between the principal kingdoms of Europe.

The receipts of gold from California, it is now universally admitted, show a considerable decline from last year. The rainy season at the diggings has been unusually severe, the number of miners actually employed has probably been less, and the absorption at home been greater. We have doubtless reached the hight of the production, although there may be no further decline in the receipts for several years. The deposits at the Philadelphia Mint, where most of the gold is now received, since our last have been as follows:—

## DEPOSITS FOR FEBRUARY.

	Gold.		Silver.	Total.
	From California.	Other sources.		
Philadelphia Mint.....	\$2,461,000	\$53,000	\$1,166,000	\$3,680,000
New Orleans Mint.....	96,152	13,592	183,053	291,798
Total deposits.....	\$2,557,152	\$66,592	\$1,349,053	\$3,971,798

## GOLD COINAGE.

	NEW ORLEANS.		PHILADELPHIA.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.
Double Eagles.....	.....	.....	154,297	\$3,085,290
Half eagles.....	11,000	\$55,000	.....	.....
Quarter eagles.....	68,000	170,000	.....	.....
Total gold coinage.....	79,000	\$225,000	154,297	\$3,085,290

## SILVER COINAGE.

Half dollars.....	496,000	\$248,000	274,000	\$137,000
Quarter dollars.....	.....	.....	1,240,000	\$10,000
Dimes.....	270,000	27,000	130,000	13,000
Total silver coinage.....	766,000	\$275,000	1,644,000	\$460,000

## COPPER COINAGE.

Cents.....	.....	.....	122,217	\$1,222
Total coinage.....	845,000	\$500,000	1,920,514	\$3,546,512

This shows a total falling off in the deposits since January 1st, of about \$2,000,000 as compared with 1853, and the receipts for March, as far as known, exhibit a still greater comparative decline.

The imports of foreign goods, which showed so large an increase in January, exhibit a marked decline in our comparison for February, so that the total receipts since January 1st are less than for the corresponding period of last year. This is the more remarkable, as it is the first monthly statement for more than a year and a half which has not exhibited an increase in the imports over the corres-

ponding period of the previous year. At New York, the *increase* in January was \$6,166,829; the *decrease* in February at the same port is \$6,386,340 as compared with February, 1853, \$958,823 as compared with February, 1851, and only \$1,846,003 greater than the moderate total for the corresponding month of 1852. We annex a comparative statement of the items for four years:—

## IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Entered for consumption.....	\$9,442,007	\$7,024,952	\$14,578,018	\$9,426,206
Entered for warehousing.....	1,240,329	1,003,383	1,012,564	923,480
Free goods.....	1,208,036	1,110,949	1,767,908	466,506
Specie and bullion.....	164,031	110,293	123,480	279,388
Total entered at the port.....	\$12,054,403	\$9,249,577	\$17,481,920	\$11,095,680
Withdrawn from warehouse.....	899,438	1,788,997	830,552	1,954,010

This rapid falling off in the February imports was not generally anticipated, and has not been compensated for by a corresponding increase in March, as many predicted. The total receipts of foreign goods at New York since January 1st are \$219,491 less than for the same period of last year; \$10,441,725 greater than for the same period of 1852; and \$3,180,526 greater than for the same period of 1851. This will fully appear from the following comparison:—

## IMPORTS OF FOREIGN MERCHANDISE AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND FEBRUARY.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Entered for consumption.....	\$22,150,525	\$15,609,263	\$26,141,423	\$25,077,621
Entered for warehousing.....	2,852,176	2,284,977	1,654,843	3,195,456
Free goods.....	2,145,686	2,152,405	2,970,146	1,861,569
Specie and bullion.....	374,486	215,029	156,478	568,753
Total entered at the port.....	\$27,522,873	\$20,261,674	\$30,922,890	\$30,703,399
Withdrawn from warehouse....	1,923,684	3,373,649	2,366,887	4,843,526

The above shows a very large increase since January 1st in the warehousing business over either of the previous years, and a considerable decline in the free goods, which is chiefly owing to the small imports of tea. The falling off in the imports noticed above has been less noticeable in dry goods than in general merchandise. The total imports of dry goods at New York for the month of February was \$999,713 less than for February, 1853; \$2,931,684 greater than for February, 1852; and \$1,052,888 greater than for the same month of 1851. There has been a much greater comparative decline in the receipts of woollens and cottons, but the imports of silks show a large increase:—

## IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

## ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$1,273,619	\$990,291	\$2,367,171	\$1,491,198
Manufactures of cotton.....	1,452,982	938,177	1,977,027	1,390,078
Manufactures of silk.....	2,423,859	1,980,154	2,871,017	3,278,285
Manufactures of flax.....	887,394	504,550	909,457	610,903
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	419,240	449,486	597,320	656,785
Total.....	\$6,456,994	\$4,762,658	\$8,721,992	\$7,427,249

## WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$90,176	\$201,935	\$107,751	\$281,252
Manufactures of cotton.....	202,950	311,647	145,055	461,957
Manufactures of silk.....	140,724	384,198	96,755	331,118
Manufactures of flax.....	60,065	188,788	37,386	190,523
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	42,685	63,071	29,016	54,781
Total withdrawn.....	\$545,600	\$1,149,639	\$415,963	\$1,319,631
Add entered for consumption....	6,456,994	4,762,658	8,721,992	7,427,249
Total thrown upon the market..	\$7,002,594	\$5,912,297	\$9,137,955	\$8,746,880

## ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$72,846	\$103,492	\$89,918	\$122,322
Manufactures of cotton.....	173,326	52,631	126,606	160,182
Manufactures of silk.....	196,362	150,177	86,220	265,427
Manufactures of flax.....	32,402	8,662	5,528	50,254
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	70,171	45,685	24,375	29,555
Total.....	\$545,107	\$360,647	\$332,710	\$627,740
Add entered for consumption.....	6,456,994	4,762,658	8,721,992	7,427,249
Total entered at the port.....	\$7,002,101	\$5,123,305	\$9,054,702	\$8,054,989

The imports of dry goods since January 1st, are \$667,939 greater than for the corresponding two months of last year; \$5,036,778 greater than for the same period of 1852; and \$1,912,794 greater than for the same period of 1851.

## IMPORTS OF FOREIGN DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK FOR TWO MONTHS, FROM JANUARY 1ST.

## ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$2,873,717	\$2,296,613	\$3,981,543	\$3,162,449
Manufactures of cotton.....	3,296,323	2,246,629	3,720,195	4,016,894
Manufactures of silk.....	6,455,861	4,950,787	6,254,182	6,251,266
Manufactures of flax.....	1,579,532	1,073,711	1,779,917	1,583,747
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	959,444	800,729	1,075,781	1,288,657
Total.....	\$15,164,877	\$11,368,469	\$16,811,618	\$16,303,013

## WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Manufactures of wool.....	\$196,003	\$416,037	\$225,462	\$562,658
Manufactures of cotton.....	457,174	592,248	310,442	905,013
Manufactures of silk.....	247,094	676,084	433,337	837,601
Manufactures of flax.....	179,000	310,423	67,351	312,136
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	96,635	85,891	104,112	89,457
Total.....	\$1,175,906	\$2,080,183	\$1,140,704	\$2,706,865
Add entered for consumption....	15,164,877	11,368,469	16,811,618	16,303,013
Total thrown on the market..	\$16,340,783	\$13,448,652	\$17,952,322	\$19,009,878



## ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Manufactures of wool .....	\$212,502	\$287,603	\$132,932	\$361,832
Manufactures of cotton .....	395,738	261,487	230,097	731,652
Manufactures of silk .....	402,367	987,534	319,979	648,120
Manufactures of flax .....	86,757	75,501	17,044	204,467
Miscellaneous dry goods .....	112,424	70,087	77,850	38,375
Total .....	\$1,209,788	\$1,682,212	\$807,902	\$1,984,446
Add entered for consumption ....	15,164,877	11,368,469	16,811,618	16,303,013
Total entered at the port ...	\$16,374,665	\$13,050,681	\$17,619,520	\$18,287,459

The cash revenue at New York has been larger than usual in proportion to the imports, on account, in part, of the unusual decline in free goods, and also because there has been an increase in many articles of luxury paying a high rate of duty. The following will show the comparative totals:—

## CASH DUTIES RECEIVED AT NEW YORK.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
January .....	\$3,511,610 04	\$2,600,562 64	\$3,311,137 37	\$4,379,285 32
February .....	2,658,835 87	2,286,955 47	3,878,395 47	2,867,294 50
	\$6,170,445 91	\$4,887,518 11	\$7,189,532 84	\$7,246,579 82

The most remarkable feature in our foreign trade has been the large increase in the exports to foreign ports, made up to a considerable extent of breadstuffs and provisions. The total exports to foreign countries from New York for February, exclusive of specie, are \$2,388,770 greater for the same month of last year; \$2,188,950 greater than for February, 1852; and \$3,015,814 greater than for the corresponding period of 1851. This increase, it will be seen, is mostly in articles of domestic produce.

## EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Domestic produce .....	\$2,585,786	\$3,352,943	\$3,325,005	\$5,400,924
Foreign merchandise (free) .....	60,930	93,932	63,197	156,484
Foreign merchandise (dutable) ...	295,567	322,272	171,125	400,739
Specie .....	1,007,689	3,551,543	1,121,020	579,724
Total exports .....	\$3,949,972	\$7,320,690	\$4,680,347	\$6,537,821
Total, exclusive of specie .....	2,942,283	3,769,147	3,569,327	5,958,097

The exports of specie in February show a decline as compared with either of the preceding years, while the receipts have increased. The total exports of merchandise since January 1st, are \$4,944,637 greater than for the same period of 1853; \$5,229,512 greater than for the same period in 1852; and \$5,206,886 greater than the corresponding period of 1851. This shows an average increase of about 75 per cent, which is unparalleled, considering the length of time it has continued.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR THE MONTHS OF JANUARY AND  
FEBRUARY.

	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.
Domestic produce .....	\$5,738,530	\$5,772,239	\$6,315,629	\$10,705,127
Foreign merchandise (free).....	112,514	120,625	105,771	227,968
Foreign merchandise (dutiable)...	717,962	680,516	436,855	869,807
Specie .....	2,278,970	6,420,501	1,868,699	2,425,406
Total exports .....	\$8,842,976	\$12,993,881	\$8,726,954	\$14,228,298
Total, exclusive of specie .....	6,596,006	6,573,380	6,858,255	11,802,892

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS OF CERTAIN LEADING ARTICLES OF  
DOMESTIC PRODUCE, FROM JANUARY 1ST TO MARCH 18TH:—

	1853.	1854.		1853.	1854.
Ashes—pots.....bbls	982	1,041	Naval stores.....bbls	72,677	129,081
pearls .....	128	241	Oils—whale.....galls	7,263	20,424
Beeswax.....lbs	72,994	55,015	sperm .....	139,663	99,655
Breadstuffs—			lard .....	1,576	5,161
Wheat flour....bbls	342,992	359,993	linseed .....	1,329	884
Rye flour.....	84	3,056	Provisions—		
Corn meal.....	11,743	20,418	Pork.....bbls	11,942	15,247
Wheat.....bush	509,260	769,747	Beef.....	18,804	17,933
Rye.....	291,384	291,384	Cut meats.....lbs	1,031,693	2,626,647
Oats .....	18,181	3,968	Butter.....	220,132	443,768
Barley.....	.....	.....	Cheese .....	1,318,577	548,585
Corn .....	307,966	1,063,803	Lard.....	1,787,110	2,526,567
Candles—mold....boxes	14,048	13,968	Rice.....trcs	2,894	8,735
sperm.....	1,352	1,360	Tallow .....	144,127	319,978
Coal.....tons	3,607	3,937	Tobacco, crude....pkgs	3,499	8,689
Cotton.....bales	33,972	68,495	Do., manufactured..lbs	928,553	413,039
Hay.....	989	1,488	Whalebone.....	366,004	222,018
Hops.....	43	103			

The exports of cereals from New York have been limited by the limited stock at that port; but from Southern ports the supplies which have gone forward, have largely increased. How long this ratio of increase will continue, must depend in a great measure upon the prospects of the next crop in France and England, and the course of political events. The supplies in the interior of our country are ample, and we could spare much more, as soon as navigation opens and we can get it to the seaboard. The high prices which have been obtained for breadstuffs have not only enriched the producer, but they have also stimulated the shipments, so that the stock now brought into the avenues of transportation, and ready to move when inland navigation is opened, bears a larger proportion to the whole stock remaining on hand than during either of the last few years. This activity has benefited the works of internal communication and aided in earning large dividends for most of the railroad companies.

There has been more activity in stocks and bonds since our last, but the early upward tendency has been checked, and the general feeling has been adverse to enlarged speculations. The New York and Erie Railroad Company have negotiated the balance of their Third Mortgage Bonds, amounting to \$2,700,000, at 90 per cent. The bonds were divided between American, English, and continental capitalists.

## THE NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

FOR THE MONTH ENDING MARCH 13.

PREPARED FOR THE MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE BY UHLHORN & FREDERICKSON, BROKERS,  
148 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Our last monthly report of the market closed heavy, with the tendency of prices in favor of buyers. This position of affairs continued throughout the following week, and although the sales were augmented, much irregularity in prices existed, and the decline at the close of the week was about  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. on nearly all grades. The finer qualities, from their scarcity, were less affected. It is also worthy of note, that there has been less poor cotton received thus far than was expected. Of red and stained cottons, we think the proportion has been large; it is, nevertheless, generally of an excellent staple, well handled, and free from impurities. It has been freely purchased by shippers, and our own print-cloth manufacturers. The market closed quiet at the annexed quotations, with total sales of 8,211 bales:—

Export .....	bales.	4,782	Speculation .....	bales.	567
Home use .....		2,611	In transitu .....		351

Total sales during the week..... 8,211

PRICES ADOPTED FEBRUARY 20TH FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES:—

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary .....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8
Middling .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10
Middling fair .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fair .....	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$

The second week of the month under review opened with a good demand for export and home consumption. Holders declined offering their stocks unless at an advance, which was obtained to the extent of  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. a  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound on even running lists, and the demand was not freely supplied at even this improvement. Louisiana growths were more in demand at better rates—the quantity of New Orleans cotton on the market being extremely light. The decrease of over 600,000 bales in receipts, as compared with last year, being still maintained, and the best half of the cotton year passed. The probability of a three-million crop is rapidly diminishing. Our market for the week closed with an upward tendency, with sales and quotations below:—

Export .....	bales.	9,845	Speculation .....	bales.	1,426
Home use .....		4,017	In transitu .....		1,048

Total sales during the week..... 16,336

PRICES ADOPTED FEBRUARY 27TH FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES:—

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary .....	8	8	8	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling .....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling fair .....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fair .....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$

For the week ending March 6th, the sales reported were the largest since the formation of the Cotton Brokers' Association. Throughout the entire week the demand was active, and shippers took to the extent of 11,647 bales. Holders obtained an advance on all descriptions of fully  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per pound. Freights for Liverpool rose to the same extent, and the limited room offering retarded operations. The quantity of cotton on sale at the close was small, and our total unsold stock did not exceed 20,000 bales. Sellers were firm in their demands, and our market closes buoyantly with the sales and quotations annexed:—

Export .....	bales.	11,647	Speculation .....	bales.	1,906
Home use .....		3,900	In transitu .....		1,753

Total sales during the week..... 19,206

## PRICES ADOPTED MARCH 6TH FOR THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES:—

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary .....	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middling .....	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling fair .....	11	11	11½	11½
Fair .....	11½	11½	11½	12½

The upward tendency in prices noticed above continued to the middle of the last week of the month, when a slight reaction took place, and a decline of ¼c. per pound was submitted to, caused by the unfavorable turn the *Eastern affair* had assumed, by the warlike position of France and England, and the determination of the western powers to conquer a peace. The firmness of the freight market also tended to retard operations, and the smallness of our stock prevented holders from pressing sales. Some few lots were offered by speculators at irregular prices, and the market for the week closed quiet at the following quotations:—

Export .....	bales	3,717	Speculation .....	bales.	1,532
Home use .....		3,511	In transitu .....		2,201

Total sales during the week ..... 10,961

## PRICES ADOPTED MARCH 13TH FOR THE FOLLOWING QUALITIES:—

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary .....	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middling .....	9½	9½	10	10½
Middling fair .....	10½	10½	11½	11½
Fair .....	11½	11½	11½	12½

**CROP AND RECEIPTS.** Opinions, as regards the extent of the crop, have undergone a material change during the past month. At all the southern ports, 2,800,000 bales is now regarded as the maximum, and not a few are found who think that 2,700,000 bales will cover the total receipts. The decrease in receipts, (now amounting to 640,000 bales,) was expected to have been ere this much diminished. The period for the usual heavy receipts at the ports is rapidly passing, and many doubt whether the present decrease will be lessened during the next two months.

## JOURNAL OF BANKING, CURRENCY, AND FINANCE.

## BANKS AND BANKING ASSOCIATIONS IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

In the *Merchants' Magazine* for March, 1854, (vol. xxx. pp. 345-6,) we published a summary of the report of a committee of the Legislature of New York, appointed under a concurrent resolution of the two Houses passed on the 20th July, 1853, in pursuance of the act of May 25th, 1851. We have since received, from D. B. ST. JOHN, Esq., the able Superintendent of the Banking Department, his report, made to the Assembly Jan. 5, 1854, as required by Chapter 164, Laws of 1851. The report of the committee referred to above embraces many of the statements contained in that of the Superintendent. Omitting the "facts and figures" derived from the report of the committee and published in our last, we now give, in a condensed form, a full summary view of the statements contained in the Superintendent's report, as follows:—

Since the date of the Superintendent's last annual report, 50 banking associations have been organized, and have deposited the securities required by law, and registered notes have been issued to them. Eight individual bankers have also deposited securities, as required by the act of May 6th, 1844, and have received circulating notes.

The charters of 10 banks have expired, all of which have organized under the provisions of chapter 313, Laws of 1849, viz.:—



Bank of America, New York; Bank of Geneva, Geneva; Bank of New York, N. Y.; Bank of Troy, Troy; Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New York; Catskill Bank, Catskill; Farmers' Bank of Troy, Troy; Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany; Mohawk Bank, Schenectady; Union Bank, New York.

The following are the names and locations of the banking associations which have organized and commenced business during the year, viz.:—

Atlantic Bank, New York.	Market Bank of Troy, Troy.
Auburn City Bank, Auburn.	*Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank of Albany.
*America, Bank of, New York.	Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburgh.
Buffalo City Bank, Buffalo.	Merchants' Bank of Albany, Albany.
*Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New York.	*Mohawk Bank of Schenectady.
*Catskill Bank, Catskill.	Mutual Bank, Troy.
Central Bank, Troy.	*New York, Bank of, New York.
Central Bank, Brooklyn.	Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda.
Central Bank, New York City.	Oneida County Bank, Utica.
Chittenango Bank, Chittenango.	Oriental Bank, New York.
Continental Bank, New York.	Port Jervis, Bank of, Port Jervis.
Corn Exchange Bank, New York.	Rensselaer County Bank, Lansingburgh.
Commercial Bank, Glen's Falls.	Rhinebeck, Bank of, Rhinebeck.
Capitol, Bank of the, Albany.	St. Nicholas Bank, New York.
Cooperstown, Bank of, Cooperstown.	Shoe and Leather Bank, New York.
Commonwealth, Bank of the, New York.	Spraker Bank, Canajoharie.
Coxsackie, Bank of, Coxsackie.	State of New York Bank, Kingston.
Elmira Bank, Elmira.	Salem, Bank of, Salem.
*Farmers' Bank of the City of Troy, Troy.	Sing Sing, Bank of, Sing Sing.
Genesee River Bank, Mount Morris.	*Troy, Bank of, Troy.
*Geneva, Bank of, Geneva.	Union Bank of Albany, Albany.
Hamilton Bank, Hamilton.	Union Bank of Kinderhook, Kinderhook.
Huguenot Bank, New Paltz.	*Union Bank in the City of New York.
Island City Bank, New York.	Union Bank of Rochester, Rochester.
Marine Bank, New York.	Union, Bank of the, in the City of N. York.

The amount and character of the securities deposited by the fifty banking associations above named are as follows, viz.:—

Bonds and mortgages...	\$929,556 00	United States stocks...	\$1,716,215 68
New York State stocks...	2,212,584 87		
Canal Rev. certificates...	129,500 00	Total .....	4,987,806 56

Circulation issued on the above ..... \$4,550,221 00

The following are the names assumed by the individual bankers who have deposited securities and received circulating notes during the year, and their locations, viz.:—

Commerce of Putnam Co., Bank of, Carmel.	Mercantile Bank of Plattsburgh, Plattsburgh.
Judson Bank, Ogdensburg.	Merchants' Bank of Westfield, Westfield.
Jamestown Bank, Jamestown.	Queen City Bank, Buffalo.
Iron Bank, Plattsburgh.	Randall Bank, Cortland.

The amount and character of the securities deposited by the eight individual bankers above named are as follows, viz.:—

Bonds and mortgages....	\$153,684 00	United States stocks ....	\$81,150 00
New York State stocks...	180,521 00		
Canal Rev. certificates...	70,000 00	Total .....	435,355 00

Circulation issued on the above ..... \$380,460 00

Of the 323 banks, &c., 33 individual bankers and 2 banking associations have given notice of their intention to discontinue the business of banking, and have returned a large proportion of the circulating notes issued to them, and taken up securities.

Three individual bankers have complied with the requisitions of sections 8 and 9 of chapter 319, Laws of 1851, viz.: Village Bank, Randolph; Henry Keep's Bank, Watertown; Warren County Bank, Johnsburgh, and have executed bonds with the sureties as required by chapter 68, Laws of 1851, conditioned for the redemption of all outstanding circulating notes, if presented within six years of the date of the several bonds, and the securities held in trust have been surrendered to the bankers.

\* Associations organized under the act passed April 10, 1849, chap. 313.

The following statement shows the condition of all the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, as stated in the reports received during the year on the several days designated by the Superintendent for making quarterly reports.

	RESOURCES.			
	Dec. 25, '52.	Feb. 26, '53.	June 11, '53.	Sept. 17, '53.
Loans and discounts to directors..	\$6,126,236	\$6,410,204	\$7,100,864	\$7,026,960
Loans and discounts except to directors and brokers .....	128,750,964	135,176,741	137,489,882	138,740,810
All other liabilities, absolute or contingent of directors .....	1,624,772	1,306,863	1,519,653	1,492,014
All sums due from brokers .....	5,735,631	6,100,538	6,616,283	3,900,349
Real estate .....	4,398,018	4,583,698	5,005,769	5,061,745
Bonds and mortgages .....	5,282,062	5,396,003	5,822,079	6,193,229
Stocks .....	18,110,316	18,634,167	19,820,646	20,787,197
Promissory notes, other than for loans and discounts .....	183,406	108,728	157,503	145,604
Loss and expense account .....	1,004,652	784,744	913,240	864,644
Overdrafts .....	362,878	375,088	412,249	444,035
Specie .....	11,493,743	10,089,306	13,884,410	12,909,249
Cash items .....	20,906,241	16,144,816	17,883,543	17,654,305
Bills of solvent banks on hand...	2,877,708	3,670,205	4,368,195	3,207,393
Bills of suspended banks on hand.	3,076	8,281	4,731	1,399
Estimated value of the same ....	2,503	2,642	4,056	1,174
Due from solvent banks on demand	14,397,722	16,082,256	13,330,777	13,042,264
Due from solvent banks on credit.	148,710	176,076	244,812	222,493
Due from suspended b'ks on demand	53,304	51,598	51,165	14,860
Estimated value of the same ....	17,447	22,072	22,072	14,860

LIABILITIES.				
Capital .....	\$65,449,703	\$67,623,326	\$73,183,251	\$76,692,075
Profits .....	11,064,397	8,873,266	10,262,723	10,233,894
Notes in circulation not registered.	522,970	343,246	336,615	335,628
Registered notes in circulation...	32,893,130	29,719,768	29,728,944	32,427,022
Due Treasurer of the State of N. Y.	2,243,180	1,763,450	1,610,197	1,640,650
Due depositors on demand .....	74,923,943	79,469,326	79,996,528	77,167,075
Due individuals and corporations, other than banks and depositors.	1,990,660	1,846,732	1,674,183	1,414,669
Due banks on demand .....	28,543,115	29,654,255	31,360,027	26,132,499
Due banks on credit .....	760,233	817,851	529,102	2,130,168
Due to others not included in either of the above heads .....	1,663,593	3,570,108	3,836,415	3,002,614

The amount of capital employed in the business of banking as reported by the banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, on the 17th day of September, 1853, (the date of the last report,) was \$76,692,075; the amount reported on the 4th day of September, 1852, was \$62,207,216, which shows an increase of banking capital in one year, of \$14,484,859.

The total amount of circulating notes issued to banks, banking associations, and individual bankers, and outstanding on the first day of December, was \$43,958,446, viz:—

To banking associations and individual bankers .....	\$23,743,716
“ 60 incorporated banks .....	15,889,356
“ 19 banks, the charters of which have expired .....	4,325,374
	<hr/>
	\$43,958,446

The increase of circulation during the year was ..... \$3,494,684

In no previous year have so great a number of banks been established, or so large an amount been added to the banking capital of the State.

From the year 1843 to 1848, a period of five years, the increase of banking capital was \$735,512, and for the five years next succeeding, from 1848 to 1853, the increase has been \$32,936,986.

By an act of the Legislature, passed April 18, 1843, and the several acts amendatory thereof, every incorporated bank, banking association, and individual banker in the State, are required to make, and transmit to the Superintendent, a quarterly report containing a true statement of the condition of the bank, banking association, or individual banker making such report. From these reports, the following statement has been compiled, showing the increase and decrease of the banking capital in each year, from 1843, (the time when quarterly reports were first required,) up to and including the year 1853. From this statement it will be seen that in the year 1845, there was a decrease of banking capital of \$379,378, and in the year 1846 a decrease of \$903,169; the largest increase in any one year, prior to the last, was in 1851, which was \$7,800,454, or a little over one-half the amount which it has increased the present year.

INCREASE AND DECREASE OF BANKING CAPITAL IN EACH YEAR, FROM 1843 TO 1853,  
INCLUSIVE:—

Date of Reports.	Capital.	Increase.	Decrease.
1st Monday in August, 1843.....	\$43,019,577	.....	.....
August 1st..... 1844.....	43,443,005	\$423,428	.....
August 1st..... 1845.....	43,063,627	.....	\$379,378
August 1st..... 1846.....	42,160,458	.....	903,169
August 1st..... 1847.....	43,214,088	1,053,630	.....
June 24th..... 1848.....	43,755,089	541,001	.....
June 30th..... 1849.....	44,929,505	1,174,416	.....
June 29th..... 1850.....	47,779,727	2,850,222	.....
June 21st..... 1851.....	55,580,181	7,800,454	.....
June 26th..... 1852.....	59,705,683	4,125,502	.....
June 11th..... 1853.....	73,183,251	13,477,568	.....
September 17th..... 1853.....	76,692,075	3,508,824	.....

Mr. St. John, the Superintendent, in his last annual report, recommended an extension of the basis of banking. That recommendation was predicated upon the supposition that no addition would be made to the State debt, and that the Legislature would pass a law requiring the safety fund banks, whose charters have expired, to return their circulating notes to the department for destruction, thereby creating the necessity of an increased circulation based upon the deposit of securities in the Bank Department. The circulation of the banks whose charters have expired has not decreased any considerable amount. From June, 1849, to January, 1853, the charters of nineteen banks expired, the outstanding circulation of which was \$4,325,374, on the 1st day of December, 1853.

SHOWING THE TIMES WHEN THE CHARTERS OF NINETEEN INCORPORATED BANKS EXPIRED,  
AND THE AMOUNT OF THEIR CIRCULATING NOTES OUTSTANDING AND NOT RETURNED TO  
THE BANK DEPARTMENT, ON THE 1ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1853:—

Name of Bank.	Charter expired.	Circulation.
Bank of America .....	1st January, 1853	\$326,235
Bank of Auburn .....	1st " 1850	160,000
Bank of Genesee.....	1st " 1852	150,000
Bank of Geneva.....	1st " 1853	303,000
Bank of Ithaca.....	1st " 1850	55,263
Bank of Monroe.....	1st " 1850	199,160
Bank of Newburgh.....	1st " 1851	141,890
Bank of New York.....	1st " 1853	281,229
Bank of Troy.....	1st " 1853	300,000
Bank of Utica and Branch.....	1st " 1850	256,947
Butchers' and Drivers' Bank.....	1st " 1853	350,000
Catskill Bank.....	1st " 1853	174,190
City Bank, New York.....	1st July, 1852	162,082
Farmers' Bank of Troy.....	1st January, 1853	225,000
Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.....	1st " 1853	300,000
Merchants' Exchange Bank.....	1st Mond. June, '49	132,867
Mohawk Bank.....	1st January, 1853	153,431
New York State Bank.....	1st " 1851	231,343
Union Bank, New York.....	1st " 1853	422,737

**\$4,325,374**

On the 1st day of January, 1854, the charters of five other safety fund banks will expire, the circulation of which amounts to \$1,548,278, making the total amount of notes in circulation, issued by safety fund banks whose charters have expired, \$5,873,652. The banks whose charters expired on the 1st of January, 1854, were the Jefferson County, Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, Onondaga County Bank, Otsego County Bank, and Phenix Bank, New York.

The probable increase of our State debt, to complete the enlargement of the canals, will furnish a large addition to the banking basis during the next three years; and should no other stocks be admitted as a basis for banking by the Legislature, it will insure a ready sale of the stock to be issued to the citizens of New York State for banking purposes on favorable terms to the interests of the State. Notwithstanding the high price of stocks, and the difficulty of procuring them for banking purposes, the increase of banks and banking capital in the State during the year has been fully adequate to the legitimate wants of the community.

The Superintendent, judiciously we think, recommends that the law should be so amended as to permit the banks to deposit United States stock exclusively, instead of requiring an equal share to be in stocks of the State of New York.

#### DEBT AND FINANCES OF NEWARK.

The present indebtedness of the city of Newark is one hundred and seventy-six thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars and twenty-three cents, the details of which are as follows:—

State loan (school fund).....	\$30,000	Loan D., due in 1880.....	\$100,000 00
Loan C., due 1870 .....	20,000		
Total funded debt.....			\$150,000 00
Temporary loan .....			26,692 23
			<u>\$176,692 23</u>

The Mayor, in his message, says: "It will be seen that there is still left a margin for an additional loan of fifty thousand dollars to the funded debt, without passing the maximum point of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, fixed by the last Legislature of the State for our city's indebtedness. This addition will be found necessary during the present year, in order to complete the improvements already in progress, the expenses of which must necessarily be provided for."

#### SAVINGS BANKS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The Savings Banks of Great Britain first received the special notice of Parliament in the year 1817. Acts were then passed to encourage the establishment of such institutions in England and Ireland. The money deposited in them must be invested in the Bank of England or Bank of Ireland, in the names of the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. The certificates for such investments bear interest at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, while the depositors receive only £3 0s. 10d. per cent per annum; the difference being appropriated to the expenses of the Savings Banks.

The following statement includes the receipts and payments by the government on account of this institution, from the year 1840 to 1850:—

	Money Received.	Principal Repaid.		Money Received.	Principal Repaid.
1840 .....	£1,082,687	£887,796	1846 .....	£1,236,621	£1,021,450
1841 .....	1,039,152	933,801	1847 .....	475,745	3,571,218
1842 .....	1,148,444	1,062,605	1848 .....	539,302	3,021,960
1843 .....	1,784,509	663,443	1849 .....	915,323	1,197,242
1844 .....	1,793,165	700,819	1850 .....	966,117	1,391,994
1845 .....	1,427,681	1,424,346			

During the pressure for money in 1847-8, the savings deposits were lessened and the funds were invested in other channels. In the years 1845-6, the receipts were £2,664,202, and the payments £2,445,796, while in the years 1847-8, the receipts were £1,015,047, and the payments £6,593,178. The years 1845-6 were marked by extraordinary speculation in railroad undertakings throughout England, and the famine year of 1847 absorbed large amounts for the necessities of life.



The increase in accounts and deposits from 1830 to 1850, throughout England and Wales, and Ireland, is shown in the annexed table:—

Par.	Number of Banks.	Number of Accounts.	Total Deposits.
1830.....	484	475,155	£15,715,111
1850.....	573	1,092,581	27,108,563

The deposits are now estimated at £34,000,000.

In France the plan of Savings Banks is less in favor. In the year 1852 the whole number of such Banks in France was 357, and their deposits 150,000,000 francs, or about £6,000,000 sterling. For security, these institutions are interwoven with the finances of the State.

It has generally been supposed that the English public debt was held mostly by wealthy individuals. This is not the case to such an extent as is generally believed. The total number of persons receiving dividends on £737,130,668, the public debt in October 1822, and January 1823, was 283,958, nearly one half of whom received only £20 dividend or less. Their amounts were as follows:

£10 or less.....	90,755	£600 or less.....	5,141
20 ".....	41,295	1,000 ".....	3,243
100 ".....	99,582	2,000 ".....	1,782
200 ".....	26,049	4,000 ".....	487
400 ".....	15,459	4,000 and upwards.....	215

In April and October, 1835, the number of dividend takers was 179,338, and in 1852, 297,797. The French debt in 1824, stood at £112,000,000. In the year 1831, the capital debt had increased to £172,000,000, and the number of inscriptions to 168,997. In the year 1850 this debt had increased to £218,300,461, and the dividend unpayable, to 345,330 persons. The revenues of a very large number of persons are thus identified with the prosperity and stability of the government they live under.

#### BANKS AND BANKING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

We have received through the Bank Commissioners of Massachusetts (Samuel Phillips, E. R. Colt and Wm. B. Calhoun,) their annual report, made to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, December 30th, 1853, from which it appears that the whole number of banking institutions in the State, on the 31st of December, 1852, was one hundred and thirty-seven, thirty-two of which were in Boston. The total of bank capital at that date was \$43,270,500. The whole number of savings institutions at that time was fifty-four. In this report a table is given of the banks incorporated at the last session of the Legislature, and those whose capital was increased. The aggregate of new capital derived from both sources is \$7,665,150. The addition made by Boston Banks is \$5,188,900; the addition by banks in the country is \$2,476,250; showing a total of \$7,665,150, which, added to the existing bank capital of the State, shows the amount of capital now existing to be, in the thirty-seven banks in Boston, \$29,848,900 and one hundred and fourteen out of Boston, \$21,086,750—showing a total of \$50,935,650 of banking capital in Massachusetts.

By the law establishing this Board, the Commissioners are required to visit every bank and institution for savings, at least "once in every two years;" and also to examine all banks "within the first year after they shall go into operation," as well as all banks whose capital shall be increased "within the first year after the additional stock shall be paid in." In compliance with this provision of law, the institutions referred to have all been visited and examined within the term of "two years," from the date of the commission in May, 1851. Twenty-seven banks of circulation, and the same number of savings banks, were reported in their first annual communication; eighty-five other banks, and twenty-one savings institutions were embraced in their second report, made in December, 1852; there being left at that time twenty-five banks and six savings institutions, which have been visited subsequently.

The aggregate result of these examinations is exhibited in the following tables:—

## I.—AGGREGATE CONDITION OF BANKS EXAMINED BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.	Loan at date of examination.	Highest Loan during year.	Liabilities of the Directors.	Immediate liabilities.	Immediate resources.
Twenty-six banks examined in 1853..	\$10,700,000	\$4,877,380	\$4,531,496	\$1,252,521	\$19,806,866	\$20,660,795	\$2,290,448	\$12,224,407	\$4,174,997
" " " " 1850..	10,600,000	4,090,808	3,221,643	895,267	17,298,385	18,459,453	2,864,010	9,158,901	3,393,694
Increase.....	\$100,000	\$786,574	\$1,309,853	\$357,254	\$2,508,481	\$2,201,342	\$575,562	\$3,067,506	\$781,313
							Decrease.		
Increase per cent.....	94-100	19 2-10	40 7-10	39 9-10	14 5-10	11 9-10	20	33 5-10	23
							Decrease.		

## II.—GENERAL AGGREGATE OF THE TWO EXAMINATIONS BY THE COMMISSIONERS.

	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Specie.	Loan at date of examination.	Highest Loan during year.	Liabilities of the Directors.	Immediate liabilities.	Immediate Resources.
137 Banks—Second examination.	\$43,381,950	\$19,912,839	\$15,290,101	\$3,591,762	\$73,728,932	\$78,084,353	\$10,421,973	\$41,924,330	\$15,048,371
132 " —First	37,548,400	17,982,357	12,380,781	2,939,600	61,346,261	66,051,521	10,908,355	34,534,339	12,870,316
Increase.....	\$5,833,550	\$2,630,482	\$2,909,320	\$652,162	\$12,382,671	\$12,032,832	\$526,382	\$7,389,991	\$2,178,053
							Decrease.		
Increase per cent.....	15 5-10	15 2-10	23†	22 2-10	20 2-10	18 2-10	4 8-10	21 4-10	16 8-10
							Decrease.		

Table No. 1 exhibits a comparison between the twenty-six banks examined since January 1st and before May 13th, 1853, and the same banks, when examined in 1850—by which it will be seen that the increase of the capital of those banks is but \$100,000, (not one per cent,) while the circulation has advanced nineteen per cent. The increase of deposits and specie is about forty per cent. The rate of increase of immediate liabilities, though it falls below that of specie or deposits, exceeds the rate of immediate resources. In sixteen of these banks the specie has been increased, and in ten of them it has been diminished. The aggregate of specie shows an increase of twenty per cent. A very considerable decrease of the liabilities of directors will be noticed.

On referring to table No. 2, and comparing the result of the first examination, or that of 1850, with that of the second examination, it will appear that the capital and circulation have increased in almost the same ratio, as is the case with deposits and specie—the two latter increasing in a greater degree than the two former—and that the increase of the loan is in somewhat less proportion than that of specie or deposits, while the liability of directors has been somewhat diminished. The immediate liabilities have increased to a greater per centage than the immediate resources, and about in proportion to the specie, deposits, and loan.

## SAVINGS BANKS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

In former reports of the Commissioners, the early history of Savings Banks was investigated in connection with the legislation of Massachusetts. It is evident that the public are deeply interested in them; and the extent of that interest may be learned from the subjoined statement, showing the increase, in number and amount, of deposits since 1834:—

Year,	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits,	Year.	No. of Depositors.	Amount of Deposits.
1834.....	24,256	\$3,407,773 90	1844.....	49,699	\$8,261,345 18
1835.....	27,232	3,921,370 83	1845.....	58,178	9,813,287 56
1836.....	29,786	4,874,578 71	1846.....	62,893	10,680,933 10
1837.....	32,564	4,781,426 29	1847.....	68,312	11,780,812 74
1838 ..	33,063	4,869,392 59	1848.....	69,894	11,970,447 64
1839.....	36,686	5,608,158 75	1849.....	71,629	12,111,553 64
1840.....	37,470	5,819,553 60	1850.....	78,823	13,660,024 34
1841.....	41,423	6,714,181 94	1851.....	86,537	15,554,088 58
1842.....	42,587	6,900,451 70	1852.....	97,353	18,401,307 86
1843.....	43,217	6,935,547 07	1853.....	117,404	23,370,102 33

## CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS FROM 1849 TO 1853.

[PREPARED FOR THE MERCHANTS' MAGAZINE, BY DAVID M. BALFOUR.]

Year.	Number of Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Profits.	Total Liabilities.
1849.....	119	\$34,630,011	\$12,211,648	\$10,621,733	\$3,011,996	\$60,475,388
1850.....	126	36,925,050	14,139,817	11,618,912	4,627,660	67,311,439
1851.....	130	38,265,000	13,910,599	13,839,903	3,802,680	69,818,182
1852.....	137	43,270,500	17,746,096	15,541,256	5,268,473	81,826,325
1853.....	143	49,050,175	18,891,834	19,007,651	5,039,134	91,988,794

Year.	Specie.	Real Estate.	Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c.	Total Resources.	Rate of Circulation to Specie.
1849.....	\$2,749,917	\$1,126,161	\$56,599,310	\$60,475,388	\$4.44
1850.....	2,993,178	988,236	63,330,025	67,311,439	4.72
1851.....	2,478,859	998,214	66,341,109	69,818,182	5.61
1852.....	3,563,783	1,090,463	77,172,079	81,826,325	4.98
1853.....	3,731,765	1,069,852	87,187,177	91,988,794	5.06

## BANKS OF SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1854.

The following is a statement of the circulation, specie, discounts, and deposits of the banks of South Carolina, which have accepted the provisions of the act of December 18, 1840:—

	Circulation.	Specie.	Discounts.	Deposits.
Bank State South Carolina.....	\$1,822,251	\$119,118	\$1,906,660	\$548,256
Branch, Columbia.....	.....	5,739	1,011,054	208,943
" Camden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South-Western R. R.....	525,270	75,975	246,001	235,426
Planters' & Mechanics'.....	436,400	123,059	1,148,727	300,347
Union, Charleston.....	432,160	120,617	844,155	310,056
State Bank, South Carolina.....	600,060	165,160	620,356	452,552
Bank of South Carolina.....	869,407	20,503	240,526	249,595
Bank of Charleston.....	2,142,409	305,488	720,469	572,862
Farmers' & Exchange, Charleston...	914,915	223,163	2,239,374	181,082
Merchants', Cheraw.....	527,814	52,364	419,553	16,819
Commercial, Columbia.....	524,530	98,588	321,567	154,780
Planters', Fairfield.....	208,720	23,800	822,319	36,350
Bank of Chester.....	177,630	58,201	80,602	26,189
Bank of Hamburg.....	999,983	140,754	224,465	57,522
Bank of Newberry.....	463,070	21,443	120,222	20,032
Exchange Bank, Columbia.....	513,690	54,810	86,569	30,071
Bank of Camden.....	452,165	45,072	142,015	29,881
Total.....	11,110,474	1,165,754	11,210,639	3,429,708

## CONDITION OF THE BANKS IN MAINE IN 1852-3.

There has been a large increase in the circulation of the Banks of Maine in 1853 over 1852. The report of the bank commissioners for 1852 shows a circulation of \$4,152,545. That for 1853, just published, gives the circulation at \$5,144,904, an increase equal to 25 per cent in a single year. We give a summary showing the comparative condition of the banks in 1852 and 1853, at the time of the examination in the months of September and October in each year:—

## CONDITION OF THE MAINE BANKS.

	1852.	1853.	Increase.
Capital Stock.....	\$4,261,253 00	\$5,457,155 00	\$1,192,901 00
Circulation.....	4,152,545 00	5,144,904 00	992,359 00
Deposits.....	1,905,525 69	2,477,148 04	571,622 35
Profits.....	222,173 37	389,805 24	166,631 87
Due to banks.....	68,313 66	112,077 27	43,863 61
Loans.....	8,056,941 97	10,112,102 88	2,055,140 91
Due from banks....	1,175,836 40	1,579,291 02	392,454 62
Foreign bills and checks.....	338,603 89	470,426 81	131,822 92
Specie.....	836,504 89	1,203,186 82	366,681 93
Paper discounted the past year..	22,000,288 21	28,790,266 73	6,789,978 52

It will be perceived that the increase of discounts in 1853 over '52 is \$6,789,978 52, or more than 32 per cent. We give below a statement showing the comparative business of the Portland banks in 1852 and 1853:—

## PAPER DISCOUNTED.

	1852.	1853.
Atlantic.....	\$789,611 18	\$686,559 43
Bank of Cumberland.....	632,314 50	684,772 99
Canal.....	1,921,488 72	2,329,939 83
Casco.....	1,786,341 43	2,059,978 41
Manufacturers' and Traders'.....	488,927 96	665,542 81
Merchants'.....	445,721 37	815,668 94



## CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF NEW ORLEANS.

STATEMENT OF THE BANKS IN NEW ORLEANS, ON THE 28TH OF JANUARY, 1854.

## MOVEMENT OF THE BANKS.

## SPECIE PAYING.

	CASH LIABILITIES.		CASH ASSETS.	
	Circulation.	Total.	Specie.	Total.
Canal Bank.....	\$1,384,115	\$2,402,087	\$875,881	\$3,555,886
Citizens' Bank, (Banking Department.)	2,076,895	3,942,564	1,189,906	6,214,877
Louisiana Bank.....	1,563,999	5,394,348	1,627,746	7,886,836
Louisiana State Bank.....	1,677,755	5,901,350	1,877,760	7,042,619
Total.....	6,702,764	17,640,349	5,571,292	24,700,218

## IN LIQUIDATION.

Union Bank.....	25,380	393,513	184,750	410,389
Consolidated Association.....	13,988	14,346	.....	14,129
Total.....	39,368	407,859	184,750	424,518

## FREE BANKS.

Mechanics' & Traders.....	.....	1,734,205	763,806	2,700,206
Bank of New Orleans.....	440,960	1,447,323	433,468	2,090,450
Southern Bank.....	264,370	565,309	203,038	1,768,466
Total.....	705,830	3,746,837	1,400,312	6,559,122

## TOTAL MOVEMENT AND DEAD WEIGHT.

## SPECIE PAYING.

	Liabilities, exclusive of capital.	Assets.
Citizens' Bank, (Banking Department.).....	\$2,402,087 22	\$3,623,139 17
" " (Mortgage Department.).....	500,000 00	6,496,900 09
Canal & Banking Company.....	3,942,564 30	8,260,795 66
Louisiana Bank.....	5,394,348 11	10,341,349 16
Louisiana State Bank.....	5,901,350 24	8,406,219 16
Total.....	18,140,349 87	37,128,403 24

## BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

Union Bank.....	393,513 15	684,855 32
Consolidated Association.....	1,454,157 51	1,184,124 77
Total.....	1,847,670 66	1,868,980 10

## FREE BANKS.

Mechanics' & Traders' Bank.....	1,734,204 77	2,787,704 48
Bank of New Orleans.....	1,447,323 52	2,110,450 44
Southern Bank.....	565,309 32	1,794,466 47
Total.....	3,746,837 61	6,692,621 39

JOHN H. ALPUENTE, Secretary.

## ABUSE OF MONEYED MEN.

Money is often cynically abused, the wealthy are often severely criticised, but those who are solid with profitable investments can take such strictures with a patient philosophy; and all the more tranquilly since it is probable they come from emaciated starvelings long in visage, lank in jaw, thin in vesture, and with no use of pockets in their pantaloons, except it may be to show that certain species are made for emptiness—and though the owners of such pockets may abhor the vacuum as much as schoolmen held that nature does, neither the owners nor nature are able to prevent the fact.

These surly satirists, who know as much about the inside of a bank as old Mr. Peeba did about the inside of a church, may be allowed without disturbance to have their bitter word; the men potent on 'change have those in plenty who will sweeten speech for them to their hearts' content. Be present at the celebration of a moneyed festival—then you will learn that there is so much of inspiration in capital, so much of worth in Commerce, so much of virtue in merchants, that if the earth is not regenerated it must be because the influence of these is counteracted by the ignorance, the vice, and the selfishness of an evil world. As it is, you are made to consider that no other energy compares with theirs in exciting genius, in upholding art, in helping literature, in rewarding study, in promoting religion, and in sustaining goodness; so that if a millenium of wisdom and worth does not exist, it is because the moneyed interest is not as yet sufficiently developed.—*Henry Giles.*

#### CITY PROPERTY IN OHIO.

The following, from the *State Journal*, is a list of cities and towns in the State of Ohio, the valuation of the real estate (town lots and buildings) in which exceeds three hundred thousand dollars. It also gives the list of value in 1846:—

Total Value. To'l Value.			Total Value. To'l Value.		
1853.			1846.		
Hamilton .....	\$1,029,791	\$357,391	Marion .....	393,973	129,069
Rossville .....	338,323	166,040	Troy .....	455,398	250,060
Urbana.....	467,242	225,592	Piqua .....	611,275	310,538
Springfield .....	1,227,382	480,848	Dayton .....	5,309,928	2,551,828
Ohio City .....	2,974,788	352,636	Zanesville.....	1,788,389	1,364,576
Cleveland.....	13,723,414	2,764,128	Circleville.....	711,810	517,786
Delaware .....	641,824	315,192	Mansfield .....	1,000,575	454,468
Sandusky .....	1,862,966	651,015	Chillicothe.....	1,711,289	1,250,540
Lancaster .....	867,977	634,926	Fremont .....	361,748	193,746
Columbus .....	6,934,117	2,395,017	Portsmouth.....	1,259,187	552,960
Gallipolis .....	460,540	171,931	Tiffin.....	585,060	266,472
Xenia .....	785,001	335,005	Sidney .....	307,402	140,777
Cincinnati.....	56,275,430	27,136,752	Canton .....	354,423	253,598
Hillsborough .....	418,105	231,225	Massillon.....	457,736	396,574
Norwalk.....	342,090	148,775	Akron .....	613,110	368,170
Steubenville.....	885,405	653,515	Warren .....	346,721	244,298
Mount Vernon.....	656,054	514,226	Lebanon .....	308,409	194,581
Newark.....	986,265	567,152	Marietta.....	850,351	521,591
Toledo .....	1,547,190	573,129	Wooster .....	436,684	235,405

#### COINAGE OF THE BRITISH MINT FROM 1848 TO 1853.

The official returns of the British Mint give the annexed amount of coinage in each of the past six years:—

##### OPERATIONS OF THE BRITISH MINT—GOLD, SILVER, AND COPPER COINAGE.

	Sovereigns. £	Half		Silver. £	Copper. £
		Sovereigns. £	Total. gold coinage. £		
1848 .....	2,246,701	205,298	2,451,999	35,442	2,688
1849 .....	1,755,399	422,556	2,177,955	119,592	1,792
1850 .....	1,402,039	89,798	1,491,837	129,096	448
1851 .....	4,013,625	386,787	4,400,412	87,868	3,584
1852 .....	8,053,435	688,835	8,742,270	189,596	3,796
1853 .....	10,597,993	1,354,398	11,952,391	701,545	9,073
Total .....	28,069,192	3,147,672	31,216,864	1,263,139	21,381

The total coinage in 1853 was upwards of twelve-and-a-half millions sterling, nearly twelve of which was of gold. Nearly one-half of the aggregate coinage in the past six years was in the year 1853.

## COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

## IMPORTS INTO THE PORT OF NEW YORK IN 1853.

[FROM THE NEW YORK SHIPPING LIST.]

			1853.	1852.
		Foreign.	Coastwise.	Total.
Brandy.....	hf. pipes.	13,894	680	14,574
".....	qr. casks and bbls.	30,321	1,434	31,755
Coal.....	tons.	90,025	431	90,456
Cochineal.....	ceroons.	1,100	95	1,195
Cocoa.....	bags.	11,589	4,252	15,841
Coffee.....	pkgs.	497,205	68,178	565,383
Cotton.....	bales.	4,533	473,836	478,369
Duck.....		366	25	391
".....	pcs.	170	22,801	22,971
Earthenware.....	pkgs.	39,553	53	49,606
Figs.....	drums, etc.	112,962	73,568	186,530
Gin.....	casks.	6,009	68	6,077
Hemp.....	bales.	74,118	17,305	91,423
".....	tons.	268	23	291
Hides.....	bales.	562	754	1,316
".....	No.	977,178	302,013	1,279,191
Iron—Bar.....	tons.	52,351	1,940	54,291
Pig.....		82,234	2,215	84,449
Sheet, etc.....	bdls.	772,709	15,397	788,106
Indigo.....	cases.	2,987	641	3,628
".....	ceroons.	1,345	86	1,431
Lead.....	pigs.	276,390	112,122	388,512
Molasses.....	hhds.	55,300	11,194	66,494
".....	tierces.	3,577	1,217	4,794
".....	bbls.	6,557	47,196	53,753
Olive oil.....	casks.	219	.....	219
".....	bx. and bsks.	56,885	1,095	57,980
Pepper.....	bags.	51,761	8,302	60,063
Pimento.....		14,879	4,328	19,207
Rags.....	bales.	32,451	3,893	36,344
Raisins.....	casks.	9,046	482	9,528
".....	bx. and frails.	349,096	13,441	362,537
".....	drums.	200	826	1,026
Rice.....	tierces.	20	50,366	50,386
Rum.....	punchs.	2,336	31	2,367
Salt.....	bush.	2,037,444	67,997	2,105,341
Saltpetre.....	bags.	12,179	2,123	14,307
Sugars.....	hhds.	170,634	50,106	220,740
".....	tierces.	4,098	243	4,341
".....	bbls.	11,436	37,929	49,365
".....	bx.	94,102	1,473	95,575
".....	bags.	267,544	26,420	293,964
Spelter.....	plates.	267,388	200	267,588
Tin—Banca, etc.....	slabs.	81,998	1,193	83,191
Tin and Terne Plates.....	bx.	468,722	80	495,802
Tobacco.....	hhds.	38	9,894	9,932
".....	bales and ceroons.	36,824	778	37,602
Wines.....	butts and pipes.	1,282	37	1,319
".....	hhds. and half pipes.	20,925	132	21,057
".....	qr. casks.	58,710	1,592	60,302
".....	bbls.	12,811	518	13,329
".....	bx.	69,712	1,304	98,020
Wool.....	bales.	23,388	17,527	40,915

## EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF NEW YORK IN 1853.

	1853.	1852.
Ashes—Pot.....bbls.	11,573	16,945
Pearl.....	1,525	1,383
Bark—Quercitron.....hbds.	1,533	1,527
".....bags.	8,246	9,575
Beeswax.....lbs.	227,330	302,400
Bread.....bbls.	37,648	30,648
Candles.....bxs.	49,803	71,164
Clover seed.....tierces.	5,450	2,627
Coal.....tons.	33,883	33,365
Cocoa.....bags.	10,756	4,590
Coffee.....	82,470	65,105
Corn meal.....punchs.	1,639	2,256
".....bbls.	43,012	37,211
Cotton.....bales.	290,446	349,373
Domestic cotton goods.....pkgs.	34,662	54,044
Dyewoods—Logwood.....tons.	6,573	8,714
Fustic.....	1,529	1,810
Fish—Codfish.....cwt.	26,182	27,050
Mackerel, and other pickled fish.....bbls.	14,218	15,461
Flour—Wheat.....	2,309,702	1,304,206
Rye.....	5,582	5,577
Flax seed.....tierces.	600	3,309
Furs and skins.....pkgs.	2,372	4,275
Grain—Corn.....bush.	1,134,223	763,612
Wheat.....	8,184,249	3,331,948
Rye.....	44,397	249,083
Oats.....	81,709	14,284
Gunpowder.....kegs.	23,081	22,878
Hemp.....bales.	2,264	200
Hops.....	292	577
Indigo.....cases.	32	29
".....ceroons.	176	262
Lead.....pigs.	6,245	18,742
Lumber—Boards, plank, etc.....M feet.	22,749	10,576
Staves.....M.	8,634	9,513
Hoops.....	2,576	3,046
Shingles.....	1,173	3,264
Nails.....kegs.	17,063	7,445
Naval stores—Turpentine.....bbls.	135,175	193,401
Spirits turpentine.....	26,318	7,481
Resin.....	308,769	227,669
Tar.....	14,560	15,299
Oil Cake.....tons.	11,733	8,883
Oils—Whale.....gallons.	103,790	65,658
Sperm.....	1,062,310	918,457
Red, lard, etc.....	52,425	40,565
Provisions—Beef.....tierces.	21,699	20,547
Beef.....bbls.	32,900	25,079
Pork.....	72,641	39,751
Butter.....cwt.	20,033	7,135
Cheese.....	88,002	16,880
Hams and bacon.....	111,996	14,250
Lard.....kegs.	153,194	93,282
Rice.....tierces.	26,043	26,111
Soap.....boxes.	37,907	45,143
Spices—Cassia.....cases.	524	3,645
Cassia.....mats.	24,455	54,073
Pepper.....bags.	11,513	1,750
Pimento.....	7,334	10,755
Sugar—Muscovado.....hbds.	4,580	859
Havana.....boxes.	18,202	4,439
Manilla, etc.....bags.	67,631	5,600



	1853.	1852.
Refined.....cwt.	8,484	7,416
Tallow.....	38,289	4,356
Teas..... chests.	7,950	14,759
"..... pkgs.	28,449	10,559
Tobacco..... hhds.	7,654	8,186
"..... bales, etc.	17,994	17,441
" Manufactured.....cwt.	49,867	51,266
Whalebone.....	35,337	11,861
Wool..... bales.	246	403

### THE RIVER IMPORTS OF ST. LOUIS IN 1853.

In a former part of the present number of the *Merchants' Magazine* we have published the annual history of the trade and Commerce of St. Louis, for the year ending January 1st, 1854. We give below from the same reliable source a full tabular statement of the river imports of St. Louis during the same period. This table, which we have condensed, the editors of the *Missouri Republican* introduce with the following remarks, which are worthy of notice:—

The following table of receipts will, we feel confident, be found of no little interest. Heretofore such compilations have been confined to a limited number of products, embracing only the principal staples of the country. It was deemed proper, particularly at this time, while works of internal improvements are in progress and in contemplation at different points, calculated to affect the Commerce of St. Louis, to give the receipts from the different rivers separately, and to embrace in the list a large number of articles heretofore considered unimportant. Another object, was to show the whole range of agricultural products, however insignificant many of them might appear, as indications of the character of the soil and climate for their cultivation. We also wished to exhibit the fact, that in many articles of manufacture, both of wood and metals, we are dependent upon the industry, enterprise, and ingenuity of other States for nearly the whole supply which our demand requires; this, too, while this section has ample stores of the raw material superior in texture, and capable of being procured in the cheapest possible manner. With the most inexhaustible quantities of iron and copper ore, we import nearly all the articles manufactured out of these metals, such as nails and castings of every description. Sand is taken from the State to be returned from Pittsburgh in the shape of glass. Our forests are filled with timber suitable for the finest furniture, and we import bureaus, sofas, chairs, bedsteads, buckets, and a hundred other articles of like character. We export rags and import paper to an immense amount, as the compiled table shows. The attention of the reader is directed to the imports from the Ohio. It will be found, besides the articles already enumerated, that cheese, soap, starch, candles, manufactured tobacco, ale, oil, butter, and other commodities, foot up a large sum. Fields of enterprise lie unoccupied in our very midst; and if this compilation shall lead to their occupancy, the object we have in view in presenting it will be accomplished.

We have heretofore said, and the statement is confirmed by others, that the mechanical labor and means expended on manufactured articles brought to this city give employment and support to a population of 50,000 persons. The table herewith appended is intended more to show the variety of these importations than their amount. Indeed, our statistics with regard to quantity will be found lame, as many of the Ohio boats never designate articles composing their cargoes, but simply enumerate them under the general head of packages. We have not, therefore, in the items of iron, furniture, &c., carried out the aggregate. A true enumeration would give many times over the sum compiled.

An increase in the manufactures of the city—particularly in articles of iron—is perceptible. The best steam-engines on the river are now made by the ingenious mechanics of St. Louis; while, upon the Pacific Railroad, many of the locomotives in use, as well as the highly-finished cars, attest the ability of our artisans. The day cannot be far distant when this subject will enlist the co-operation of capitalists, and when, added to the commercial enterprises of St. Louis, manufactories of all descriptions shall be established commensurate to the existing and growing demand, and the entire energies of the country employed for the full development of the resources of the State.

TABLE OF RECEIPTS AT THE PORT OF ST. LOUIS FOR THE YEAR 1853, SHOWING THE AMOUNTS FROM EACH RIVER SEPARATELY, AND THE GRAND TOTAL OF EACH ARTICLE. IN THIS COMPILATION, THE UPPER AND LOWER MISSISSIPPI ARE EMBRACED UNDER ONE HEAD, AS ARE ALSO THE OHIO AND ITS TRIBUTARIES :—

Articles.	Rivers.	Total.	Gr'nd tot'l.	Articles.	Rivers.	Total.	Gr'nd tot'l.
Ale, bbls.....	Ohio	9,985		Coal, casks.....	Ills...	157	
	Miss.	149	10,134		Ohio	367	
Barley, sks.....	Ills...	2,572			Miss.	1,787	2,311
	Mo..	226		Cement, bbls.....	Ills...	3,134	
	Ohio	6,221			Ohio	2,396	
	Miss.	53,061	62,080		Miss.	1,490	7,020
Beans, pkgs.....	Ills...	760		Corn-meal, pkgs...	Ills...	199	
	Mo..	892			Miss.	748	947
	Ohio	3,831		Cotton yarn, bags.	Mo..	20	
	Miss.	4,285	9,768		Ohio	8,500	
Bran, sks.....	Ills...	6,891			Miss.	161	8,681
	Mo..	2,624		Candles, bxs.....	Ills...	70	
	Miss.	28,641	38,156		Mo..	50	
Brooms, doz.....	Ills...	17,151			Ohio	2,475	
	Mo..	25			Miss.	110	2,705
	Ohio	1,285		Cigars, bxs.....	Ills...	38	
	Miss.	1,602	20,063		Mo..	189	
Butter, pkgs.....	Ills...	2,622			Ohio	32	
	Mo..	1,265			Miss.	372	631
	Ohio	1,483		Crackers, bbls...	Miss.	...	623
	Miss.	3,954	9,324	Corn mills.....	Ohio	13	
Bark, tan, sks...	Ohio	...	5,276		Miss.	784	796
	Ohio	...	12	Chains, doz.....	Ills...	...	
Batting, bales...	Ills...	210			Ohio	...	
	Mo..	140			Miss.	...	
	Ohio	3,651		Castings, pcs.....	Ills...	...	
	Miss.	1,508	5,509		Ohio	...	
Bagging, rolls...	Ills...	598			Miss.	...	
	Mo..	1,213		Demijohns.....	Ohio	465	
	Miss.	515	2,326		Miss.	2,377	2,842
Beef, bbls.....	Ills...	755		Eggs, pks.....	Ills...	307	
	Mo..	213			Mo..	1,431	
	Miss.	4,546	5,514		Ohio	56	
Buffalo robes, pks.	Mo..	8,804			Miss.	1,020	2,814
	pcs. Mo..	...	9,193	Flour, bbls.....	Ills...	45,131	
	Miss.	389	1,731		Mo..	9,264	
Burr stones.....	Miss.	1,731	1,624		Ohio	2,090	
Baskets, nests...	Miss.	...	1,018		Miss.	143,718	200,203
Corn, sks.....	Ills...	163,813		Flour, sks.....	Mo..	798	
	Mo..	31,378			Ohio	361	
	Miss.	264,001	459,192		Miss.	2,559	3,393
Cheese, bxs.....	Ills...	93		Fruit, dried, sks...	Ills...	268	
	Mo..	8			Mo..	6,287	
	Ohio	26,106			Ohio	10,308	
	Miss.	1,039	27,246		Miss.	9,286	26,149
Cotton, bales...	Ohio	303		Fruit, dried, bbls...	Ills...	812	
	Miss.	610	913		Mo..	4,497	
Cooperage, pcs...	Ills...	34,296			Ohio	605	
	Mo..	16,040			Miss.	5,436	11,350
	Ohio	2,915		Feathers, pkgs...	Ills...	2	
	Miss.	44,790	98,141		Mo..	588	
Cattle, head.....	Ills...	397			Ohio	54	
	Mo..	1,466			Miss.	625	1,269
	Ohio	121		Fish, pkgs.....	Ills...	554	
	Miss.	1,187	3,171		Ohio	1,275	
Coffee, sks.....	Miss.	...	104,467		Miss.	6,645	8,474

Articles.	Rivers.	Total.	Gr'nd tot'l.	Articles.	Rivers.	Total.	Gr'nd tot'l.
Furniture, pkgs.	Ohio	4,807		Lard, bbls.	Ills.	5,576	
	Miss.	993	5,800		Mo.	2,514	
Grease, pkgs.	Ills.	263			Miss.	15,152	23,243
	Mo.	157		kegs.	Ills.	4,605	
	Miss.	286	1,246		Mo.	1,945	
Glass, bxs.	Ills.	89			Miss.	6,501	13,051
	Ohio	20,876		cans, &c.	Ills.	2,148	
	Miss.	304	21,269		Mo.	978	
Grindstones.	Ohio	3,749			Miss.	712	3,838
	Miss.	80	3,829	Leather, rolls.	Ills.	721	
Gun'ies, b'l's & bnds	Ohio	2,377			Mo.	45	
	Miss.	10,477	12,854		Ohio	12,079	
Gunpowder	Ills.	3,718			Miss.	1,821	14,666
	Miss.	7,302	11,020	Liquors, pkgs.	Ills.	34	
Hides	Ills.	16,430			Mo.	28	
	Mo.	28,778			Ohio	3,351	
	Ohio	506			Miss.	6,535	9,948
	Miss.	55,726	101,440	Lead, pigs.	Mo.	5,315	
Hay, bales.	Ills.	7,069			Miss.	436,903	442,218
	Miss.	15,176	22,245	Lime, bbls.	Ohio	194	
Hogs	Ills.	2,679			Miss.	8,124	8,318
	Mo.	4,350		Meats, pkgs.	Ills.	7,378	
	Miss.	13,406	20,435		Mo.	3,610	
Hops, bales.	Ills.	132			Miss.	9,292	20,280
	Mo.	55		pieces	Mo.	6,284	
	Ohio	924			Miss.	1,495	7,779
	Miss.	73	1,184	bulk.	Ills.	161,900	
Hair, pkgs.	Ills.	837			Mo.	93,595	
	Mo.	90			Miss.	239,791	495,286
	Ohio	3,268		tierces.	Mo.	225	
	Miss.	565	4,760		Miss.	63	228
Hemp, bales	Mo.	59,623		Molasses, bbls.	Miss.	....	53,544
	Ills.	238		Marble, pkgs.	Ills.	247	
	Miss.	3,489	63,350		Ohio	168	
Horses	Ills.	214			Miss.	3,545	3,960
	Mo.	231		Moss, bales.	Ohio	29	
	Ohio	155			Miss.	692	721
	Miss.	573	1,173	Malt, pkgs.	Ohio	430	
Honey, pkgs.	Ills.	210			Miss.	375	805
	Mo.	65		Marble Dust, bbls.	Ohio	75	
	Miss.	27	302		Miss.	130	205
Iron, bndls.	Ills.	...		Nails, kegs.	Ohio	53,092	
	Ohio	...			Miss.	15,875	68,967
	Miss.	...		Oats, sacks.	Ills.	121,939	
pieces.	Ohio	...			Mo.	3,910	
bars	Ohio	...			Ohio	93	
	Miss.	...			Miss.	338,120	464,062
pkgs.	Mo.	...		Onions, sks.	Ills.	1,577	
	Ohio	...			Mo.	22	
bar, tons.	Ohio	...			Ohio	30	
pig	Mo.	...			Miss.	25,378	27,007
	Ohio	...		Oysters, pgs.	Ills.	1,018	
	Miss.	...			Ohio	2,272	
pcs.	Mo.	...			Miss.	3,001	6,291
	Ohio	...		Oil, pkgs.	Ills.	183	
	Miss.	...			Ohio	1,567	
bloom, ps.	Mo.	...			Miss.	1,139	2,889
	Miss.	...		Pork, bbls.	Ills.	36,025	
bloom, tns.	Mo.	...			Mo.	3,129	
	Miss.	...			Miss.	32,365	71,519
Lard, tcs.	Ills.	5,839		Do, bbls, cks, tcs.	Ills.	3,919	
	Mo.	1,533			Mo.	39	
	Miss.	4,188	11,560		Miss.	327	4,285

Articles.	Rivers.	Total.	Grnd Tot'l	Articles.	Rivers.	Total.	Grnd Tot'l
Pork & Lard, bbls. Ills...		675		Salt, bbls. .... Ohio		69,832	
Mo..		57	732	Soda Ash, pks. .... Miss.		1,085	
Do, bbls. & tcs. .... Ills...		405		Sand, bbls. .... Ohio		94	
Mo..		380		Miss.		485	579
Miss.		1,399	2,184	Saleratus, pkgs. .... Ills.		1,333	
Poultry Coops. .... Ills.		305		Ohio		60	
Mo..		250		Miss.		847	2,240
Miss.		216	771	Sheep. .... Ills.		145	
Paper, bndls. .... Ohio		68,168		Mo..		1,053	
Miss.		801	68,969	Ohio		114	
Potatoes, pkgs. .... Ills.		11,103		Miss.		2,012	3,324
Mo..		675		Tallow, pkgs. .... Ills.		357	
Ohio		1,409		Mo..		277	
Miss.		59,037	72,224	Ohio		227	
Plows. .... Ills.		1,104		Miss.		523	1,384
Mo..		109		Tobacco, hhds. .... Ills.		5	
Ohio		42		Mo..		8,078	
Miss.		1,032	2,287	Ohio		47	
Plaster. .... Ohio		34		Miss.		1,972	10,102
Miss.		1,218	1,252	boxes. .... Ills.		180	
Pipes, boxes. .... Ills...		55		Mo..		5,006	
Miss.		950	1,005	Ohio		2,063	
Rags, sacks. .... Ills.		2,420		Miss.		3,279	10,528
Mo..		717		bdl, &c. Ills.		55	
Ohio		10		Ohio		197	
Miss.		1,320	4,467	Miss.		718	970
Rye, sacks. .... Ills...		797		Tin, boxes. .... Ohio		19	
Mo..		120		Miss.		12,093	12,112
Ohio		42		Turpentine, bbls. .... Miss.		....	1,262
Miss.		13,788	14,747	Tar, bbls. .... Miss.		....	6,959
Rope, coils. .... Ills...		32		Twine, sks. .... Ills.		79	
Mo..		53,029		Mo..		8	
Ohio		222		Ohio		26	
Miss.		5,154	58,437	Miss.		14	127
Rice, tcs. .... Miss.		....	2,862	Tow, bales. .... Ills.		141	
Rosin & pitch, bbls. .... Miss.		....	5,089	Mo..		271	412
Raisins, boxes. .... Miss.		....	10,149	Wheat, sks. .... Ills.		455,612	
Saddle-trees. .... Mo..		914		Mo..		104,817	
Ohio		177	1,091	Ohio		10,238	
Seed, pkgs. .... Ills...		2,865		Miss.		438,768	1,009,435
Mo..		1,981		bbls. .... Ills.		13,412	
Ohio		1,108		Mo..		529	
Miss.		15,434	21,388	Ohio		1,187	
Shorts, sks. .... Ills.		2,243		Miss.		2,139	17,267
Miss.		2,182	4,425	Whisky, bbls. .... Ills.		20,335	
Skins, Furs, and				Mo..		291	
Peltries, bndls. .... Ills.		444		Ohio		2,127	
Mo..		5,007		Miss.		27,117	49,870
Ohio		245		Wool, sacks. .... Ills.		103	
Miss.		3,716	9,412	Mo..		1,212	
Starch, boxes. .... Ohio		4,093		Miss.		837	1,162
Miss.		42	4,135	Wine, pkgs. .... Ills.		99	
Soap, boxes. .... Ohio		6,189		Ohio		745	
Miss.		1,582	7,771	Miss.		11,079	11,923
Sugar, hhds. .... Miss.		....	50,774	Wax, pkgs. .... Ills.		9	
bbls. .... Miss.		....	13,973	Mo..		268	
bx & bags. .... Miss.		....	40,257	Ohio		11	
Syrup, bbls. .... Miss.		....	868	Miss.		159	447
Salt, sacks. .... Miss.		....	203,969				

## STATISTICS OF THE BRITISH SUGAR TRADE.

The colonist, in theorizing on the fall of prices and the increase of production, will find his inquiries considerably strengthened by a parliamentary document which has



recently been given to the world. It relates to that most important article of production, sugar—the consumption of which has so enormously increased with the diminution of price. The following return is conclusive as to the vast productive power of the British Colonies, since they came into anything like competition with the slave grown article. It ought to be stated that molasses is converted into sugar at the ratio of three pounds of molasses for one pound of sugar.

## QUANTITIES OF SUGAR AND MOLASSES ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.

Years ending July 5.	British Poss'ss.—Cwt.	Foreign.	Total.
1842 .....	4,325,785	2,189	4,327,974
1843 .....	4,089,593	498	4,090,091
1844 .....	4,145,044	93	4,145,137
1845 .....	4,849,060	34,584	4,883,644
1846 .....	4,985,792	50,064	5,045,856
1847 .....	4,723,232	1,256,421	5,979,653
1848 .....	5,003,318	865,752	5,869,070
1849 .....	5,233,729	1,021,065	6,254,794
1850 .....	5,570,461	752,027	6,322,488
1851 .....	5,043,872	1,522,405	6,566,277
1852 .....	6,115,210	1,540,408	7,655,618
1853 .....	6,519,267	1,033,095	7,552,362

Here we find an increase in ten years of something like 50 per cent in the production of colonial sugar—the effect of that competition which is so much in favor with modern political economists. The fact of an increase of more than 2,000,000 cwt. in the years embraced in this return, even with the duties nearly equalized, is presented to us, showing that the exhaustive capacities of the British Colonies is far from arrived. But the last straw is proverbial for breaking the camel's back—and as regards the West Indies, it is quite clear that without some effort being made to furnish them with more manual labor, this fearful race cannot long be sustained. The fall, too, in price, has been commensurate with the power to produce; for, while in 1842 West India brown sugar was 37s., it fell last year to 24s., a decline of more than 50 per cent. At the first-named time Cuba sugar of the same quality was only 19s. 6d., but then it was subject to the prohibitory duty of 66s., so that the saving to the mother country may be computed at nearly half a score of millions sterling.

In connection with this subject, the following table cannot fail to be studied with interest by the tropical reader, for it exhibits the capacity of this country to consume at a low price; and it also demonstrates how amazingly the revenue has been improved from the same cause. Indeed, it has been ascertained, on reliable authority that the public of Great Britain now use more sugar than any nation in existence for while with us the consumption is 30 lbs. per head per annum, in France it is only 8 lbs. per head, in Prussia 6 lbs., in Belgium 14 lbs., and even in the United States, where the material comforts of the people are greatly in advance of Europe, the consumption is only 20 lbs. per head.

## AGGREGATE RECEIPTS OF DUTY ON SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Years ending July 5.	British Possessions.	Foreign.	Total.
1842 .....	£5,476,987	£8,026	£5,485,013
1843 .....	5,176,631	1,665	5,178,296
1844 .....	5,253,687	319	5,254,006
1845 .....	4,955,221	40,777	4,995,998
1846 .....	3,514,354	70,335	3,584,689
1847 .....	3,326,947	1,336,615	4,663,562
1848 .....	3,522,288	877,378	4,399,666
1849 .....	3,430,527	993,407	4,423,934
1850 .....	3,371,976	699,969	4,071,944
1851 .....	2,793,898	1,343,624	4,137,518
1852 .....	3,077,561	1,276,042	4,353,603
1853 .....	3,281,142	800,128	4,081,270

This year the difference in point of duty, between colonial and foreign sugar, entirely ceases,—and no doubt, with the present increase of wages on the part of the laboring classes in England, and the increased stimulus which will then exist for the possession of the home market, consumption will go on still faster, and the revenue will be correspondingly benefited.—*European Times*.

## COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS.

### BUENOS AYRES CUSTOM-HOUSE LAW.

SANCTIONED BY THE HONORABLE CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES FOR THE YEAR 1854.

**CHAPTER I.—Imports.** Art. 1. Gold and silver, coined or in bullion, precious stones not set, books and printing materials, ornaments for churches, and generally any object destined for public worship, as also the productions of this and the other Argentine provinces in general, are declared free from any duty on their introduction into this province.

Art. 2. Wrought gold and silver, manufactured with or without precious stones, silk manufactures embroidered with gold or silver, every instrument or utensil with handles, or ornaments of said metals, machines for the use or exercise of any industry, quicksilver, coals, wood, charcoal, salt, saltpeter, gypsum, building stones, lime bricks, staves, rafters, masts, undressed timber, and prepared for maritime or land construction, unwrought brass or steel, copper in leaves or sheets, lead in bars or sheets, tin sheets, iron in sheets and bars, soldering materials of tin, tortoise shell, talc, hops, cane for chairs, and in general raw material for industrial arts, shall pay an *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent.

Art. 3. Wools and furs for manufactures shall pay 10 per cent.

Art. 4. Raw and sewing silk, and all manufactures of said material, shall pay 12 per cent.

Art. 5. Manufactures of wool, flax, and cotton, articles of metal, those of gold and silver excepted, papers of all kinds, including that for printing, instruments and utensils of science or art, drugs, and all other articles not comprehended in the dispositions of this law, shall pay 15 per cent.

Art. 6. Ready made clothes of wool, flax, and cotton, boots and shoes, riding saddles, horse harness, sugar, tobacco, *yerba mate*, coffee, tea, chocolate, olive oil, and in general all provisions, shall pay 20 per cent.

Art. 7. From the preceding article are excepted wheat, flour, and Indian corn, the first of which shall pay the equivalent of 12 rials silver per fanega, the second a like sum per cwt., and the third the equivalent of 1 dollar silver per fanega.

Art. 8. Liquids and spirituous liquors in general shall pay 25 per cent.

Art. 9. The charge of portorage for articles not to be deposited, shall be one current dollar each package, in proportion to their weight and bulk.

Art. 10. The leakage allowed on wines, ardent spirits, liquors, beer, and vinegar, in wood, shall be calculated according to the port where the vessel loaded, allowing 10 per cent for ports situated on the other side of the line, 6 per cent from ports on this side, and 3 per cent from ports within the Capes.

Art. 11. The allowance for breakage on bottled liquids shall be 5 per cent, having come from the other side of the line, 4 per cent from this side, and 2 per cent from within the Capes, St. Mary, and St. Antonio.

**CHAPTER II.—Exports.** Art. 12. Bull, ox, and cow hides, and calf skins, shall pay two dollars each.

Art. 13. Skins of mules and wild horses shall pay one dollar each.

Art. 14. Sheep skins shall pay three dollars per dozen.

Art. 15. Slunk skins, and other skins not enumerated in the preceding articles, as also ostrich feathers, shall pay 4 per cent on their marketable value.

Art. 16. Jerked beef, and salt beef in barrels, shall pay three dollars per cwt.

Art. 17. Salted tongues in barrels shall pay four rials per dozen.

Art. 18. As live stock, black cattle shall pay six dollars each, horses four dollars each, swine and sheep two dollars each.

Art. 19. Animal oil, tallow, and grease, melted or raw, shall pay 12 rials per arroba.

Art. 20. Hair and wool, dirty or washed, shall pay two dollars per arroba.

Art. 21. Bones, horns, and horn-tips shall pay 4 per cent on their marketable value.

Art. 22. Any product or manufacture of the province, not included in the foregoing articles, and in general all the fruits and productions of the Argentine provinces, are free from duty on their exportation.

Art. 23. Gold and silver, coined or in bullion, are also free from duty.

**CHAPTER III.—Imports by Land.** Art. 24. The fruits and products of the Argentine Provinces are exempt from duties.

Art. 25. The introduction by land of any foreign article of merchandise subject to custom-house duty is prohibited.

**CHAPTER IV.—Of the manner in which the duties are to be calculated.** Art. 26. The duties shall be calculated upon the wholesale market prices by inspector, assisted by appraisers.

Art. 27. Should an article consist of two or more materials, that have different duties assigned to them by this law, the one corresponding to that which pays the highest duty shall be recovered.

Art. 28. The inspectors shall be assisted by appraisers for the valuation of the articles to be dispatched for consumption; the inspector of liquids and provisions by one who is conversant with these articles; the three inspectors of manufactured articles shall be accompanied each by two appraisers, one of whom must be conversant with the price of manufactured goods in general, and the other with the value of hardware.

Art. 29. The collector of the custom-house shall pass yearly to the Tribunal of Commerce a list of ten dealers in liquids and provisions, thirty dealers in soft goods, and thirty dealers in hardware.

Art. 30. The appraiser who is to accompany the inspector of liquids and provisions shall be drawn by lot from the first ten; the other six appraisers shall be drawn by lot separately, one-half from the dealers in soft goods, and the other from those in hardware.

Art. 31. The lots shall be drawn by the Tribunal of Commerce every three months, beginning on the 31st of December. Vacancies will be supplied by lot, on the notice of the collector.

Art. 32. The appraisers shall discharge this duty for three consecutive months, without entering into ballot for the remainder of the year.

Art. 23. The appraisers shall attend daily at the dispatch of the articles, and, conjointly with the inspector, and in presence of the party interested, shall fix the valuation, which shall be noted by the inspector.

Art. 34. The appraisers shall attend at the office of the inspector on the following day to methodize the valuation made on the preceding day, at which the party interested may attend, and the manifest being signed by the inspector and the appraisers, and the date having been appended, the former shall remit it to the collector-general for its immediate liquidation.

Art. 35. Should any difference exceeding 10 per cent on the valuation, arise between the inspector and the party interested, three import merchants shall decide thereon, before the collector of the custom-house.

Art. 36. The merchant arbiters shall be taken by lot from a list of twelve, which shall be formed yearly for said purpose, by the Tribunal of Commerce.

Art. 37. The arbiters when met must decide before separating, and their sentence shall be carried into effect without appeal.

Art. 38. The amount of the duty exceeding one thousand dollars, the merchants shall accept bills, for equal installments, at the peremptory terms of 3 and 6 months.

Art. 39. No one indebted to the custom-house after the expiration of this term shall be admitted to dispatch in the office.

Art. 40. The alterations made in the import and export duties by the present law shall come into effect from and after the 1st of January, 1854.

Art. 41. The present law shall be revised annually.

Art. 42. Let it be communicated to the executive power.

#### ACT OF IOWA REGULATING INTEREST ON MONEY.

The following act passed both Houses of the Legislature of Iowa, January 12th, 1853, and is now the law of that State:—

##### AN ACT TO REGULATE THE INTEREST ON MONEY.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:* That the rate of interest shall be six cents on the hundred, by the year, on money due by express contract, unless a different rate be expressed in writing on all money, after the same becomes due, when there is no contract fixing the rate of interest; on judgment and decrees for the payment of money, when no other rate is expressed; on money lent, without a contract fixing the rate of interest; and on money received for the use of another, and retained beyond a reasonable time, without the owner's consent, express

or implied; on money due on settlement of mutual accounts, from the day when the balance is ascertained; on money due upon open account, after six months from the date of the last item; and on all money due, or to become due, when there is a contract to pay interest, and no rate stipulated.

Sec. 2. Parties may agree, in writing, for the payment of interest not exceeding ten cents on the hundred, by the year.

Sec. 3. Interest shall be allowed on all moneys due on judgments and decrees of any competent court or tribunal, at the rate of six per cent per annum, unless a different rate is fixed by the contract on which the judgment or decree is rendered; in which case the judgment or decree shall draw interest at the rate expressed in the contract, but no judgment or decree shall draw more than ten per cent per annum, which rate must be expressed in the judgment or decree.

Sec. 4. No person shall, directly or indirectly, receive in money, goods, or things in action, or in any other manner, any greater sum or value, for the loan of money, or upon contract founded upon any bargain, sale or loan of wares, merchandise, goods, chattels, lands and tenements, than is in this act prescribed.

Sec. 5. If it shall be ascertained in any suit brought on any contract, that a rate of interest has been contracted for greater than is authorized by this act, either directly or indirectly, in money, property, or any other valuable thing, the same shall work a forfeiture of ten per cent per annum, upon the amount of such contract, to the school fund of the county in which the suit is brought, and the plaintiff shall have judgment for the principal sum, without either interest or costs. The court in which said suit is prosecuted shall render judgment for the amount of interest forfeited as aforesaid, against defendant, in favor of the State of Iowa, for the use of school fund of said county, whether said suit is contested or not, and in all cases, when the unlawful interest is not apparent on the contract, or writing, the person contracting to pay the unlawful interest shall be a lawful witness to prove that the contract is usurious, and in no case, where unlawful interest is contracted for, shall the plaintiff have judgment for more than the principal sum, whether the unlawful interest be incorporated with the principal or not.

Sec. 6. Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to prevent the proper *bona fide* assignee of any usurious contract recovering against the usurer the full amount of the consideration paid by him for such contract, less the amount of the principal money, but the same may be recovered of such usurer in the proper action, before any court having competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 7. So much of chapter 57, title 13, of the code, as may conflict with the provisions of this act is hereby repealed. This act to take effect in thirty days from and after its publication in the *Iowa Capital Reporter and Republican*.

#### POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER IN CUBA.

We are authorized to say that the Postmaster-general has received, through the Department of State, official information of the increase of postage on printed matter in the island of Cuba to just double the former rates. The following extract of a royal decree of the 9th November, 1853, published by order of the Captain-general in the Havana Official Gazette of the 13th January, 1854, will explain itself. The rates therein stated are, of course, in addition to the United States postage, which has to be prepaid on all similar publications sent to Cuba. The decree provides that:—

Foreign newspapers, coming from any country whatsoever, shall pay one rial (12½ cents) per ounce, if loose, and eight dollars per *arroba*, (25 Spanish pounds,) should they come direct from the editors' offices; provided that their agents in this island give the necessary security to the effect that the package contain no other printed matter but that designated on the band they must be covered with, nor any private ciphers or other manuscript but that of the address. No charge to be made for inland conveyance.

Periodicals of any other class, including also pamphlets taking that title, and books published in periodical numbers, shall pay twenty-five cents (2 rials) per ounce, if loose, twelve dollars per *arroba*, (25 Spanish pounds,) when proceeding direct from the editors' offices, and provided they are inclosed in the requisite form. Such publications, to circulate through the island, must pay twenty-five cents per ounce, if loose and six dollars per *arroba*.



## COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS IN CHINA.

## CUSTOM DUES, ETC., AT HONG KONG, WHAMPOA, AND CANTON.

**PORT DUES.** All laden vessels above 150 tons (rice excepted.) coming to Wampoa are charged at the rate of 5 mace (or 70 cents) per ton, and those below 150 tons pay only at the rate of 1 mace (or 14 cents). Rice laden vessels leaving the port in ballast are free of tonnage dues and linguist's fee, which is \$10 per ship of 150 tons burden. Pilotage is charged at the rate of 5 cents per ton inward and outward.

**DUTIES.** Duties on import goods are paid by the importers, and on exports by the seller, according to the tariff. Cotton is, however, generally sold duty paid by the purchaser, by a reduction of 8 mace per pecul on the market rate, for duty, landing, and warehouse charges.

Port dues and all other duties are paid in Sycee silver, with an allowance of about 1½ per cent for loss in melting, difference of scale, &c.

Besides tariff duty all goods are subject to a fee paid to the linguists, according to its quality.

Payments for goods are generally made at 2 per cent discount for cash, or on two months time, in Sp. drs., at 717 or 715 taels per 1,000 drs. The tael is divided in 10 mace, the mace in 10 candarin, and the candarin in 10 cash, equivalent to 1.40 drs.

**WEIGHTS.** The weight generally in use is that of pecul of 100 catties or 1,600 taels, equal to 133½ lbs. avoirdupois.

## TONNAGE DUES ON COAL-LADEN VESSELS AT HAVANA.

With date of 9th February, 1854, the government has published the following in relation to coal burden vessels, viz.:—

1. That vessels arriving at the ports of this island with coal, in quantity equal or exceeding register tonnage, will continue to enjoy the exemptions at present allowed, even when bringing other merchandise.
2. Vessels bringing coal as their sole cargo, in less quantities than their measurement, will be exempt from tonnage dues to the amount of cargo, but will be subject to pay duties on the difference between that amount and measurement of vessel, but will be allowed the other exemption.
3. Vessels bringing the full amount of coal with other cargo, shall be exempt from tonnage dues, but subject to ponton, health, coast regulations, and other corresponding fees.
4. Vessels discharging coal, stowing 20 per cent less than specified in manifest, certified by the consul at the port of clearance, will lose all right to any exemption whatever. This decree will extend to the term of one year from date; and should it be found to answer, will be made permanent, or otherwise it will be revoked.

## NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

## ANONYMA ROCK, PORT PHILIP BAY.

PORT AND HARBOR OFFICE.  
Williamstown, Australia, Nov. 7, 1853.

Commanders of vessels working up the east side of Port Philip Bay, are requested to take notice that a chequered buoy has been placed upon the 8 foot rock off the Red Bluff, which has been ascertained to lie nearly two (2) miles closer in shore than the position assigned to it in the charts. Commanders are recommended to notice the following bearings, and lay the rock's position down on their charts:—

*Magnetic Position of the Anonyma Rock.* Lighthouse, Gilibrand's Point. Center of the Red Bluff E. by S. A small white cliff, some distance north of the Red Bluff N. E. ¼ E.

The Anonyma Rock lies a mile off shore, the least water on it being eight (8) feet, at low tide, with five (5) fathoms just outside, and a clear passage half a mile on the inside of it, with three (3) and four (4) fathoms, sandy bottom.

## NOBLE CONDUCT OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.

The following notice of the noble conduct of the master of a whaling ship was received some time since by WALTER R. JONES, Esq., President of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and was forwarded to the *Merchants' Magazine* for publication. It was, however, mislaid; but its publication at this time, a month or two since it fell under our notice, will not be too late for record in the pages of our journal.

The Mauritius (Isle of France) *Mercantile Gazette* contains an account of the British bark Meridian, from London for Sydney, on the island of Amsterdam, lat. 39° S., long. 78° E. The Meridian struck on a rock on the southern end of the island, on the 24th of August. Her bottom fell out, and she keeled over to an angle of 45 degrees. Fortunately it was high water, and the parts held together until the crew and passengers, 105 in number, got upon the cliff. Among the passengers were 17 women and 46 children, all of whom passed six days on the barren rocks, sheltered only by a piece of canvas. The shipwrecked parties were beginning to experience the sufferings of famine, when they were discovered by the American whaleship Monmouth, of Cold Spring, Long Island, commanded by Captain Isaac Ludlow.

Captain Ludlow, finding it impossible to approach the spot where the unfortunates were gathered, made signals to them to cross to the other side of the island. This was a work of such extreme difficulty and danger as to require a journey of three days for its accomplishment. They felt that their labors were rewarded, however, on the fourth day, when they found themselves once more treading the planks of a stout ship, surrounded by a circle of humane and generous Yankee sailors, and their wants ministered to. Captain Ludlow immediately sailed for Mauritius, where he arrived after a seventeen days' voyage. After landing, the persons saved held a meeting, and passed resolutions expressing their grateful sense of his noble conduct. The Chamber of Commerce met, and voted that £130 be remitted to London for the purpose of procuring a piece of plate with a suitable inscription, to be forwarded to the family of Capt. Ludlow.

By this act of humanity, Capt. Ludlow lost a season for whaling around a coast where he probably would have taken 500 or 600 barrels of oil; but he saved the lives of 105 human beings. Such an instance of genuine self-sacrificing humanity on the part of its sons, contributes more to the honor and glory of a country than would a successful battle in a war of conquest.

## A NEW JURY RUDDER FOR VESSELS.

In the month of December, 1850, says the *Baltimore Price Current*, the ship Warren, Capt. Job G. Lanton, sailed from the Clyde for New York. Having experienced a succession of gales before she had gained the distance of eight hundred miles from the coast of Ireland, in which, to use the captain's own words, she lost many spars and sails, and finally her rudder, with all its fastenings, she lay for fifteen days tossed about at the mercy of the elements. Necessity being the mother of invention, Capt. Lanton, whilst thus situated, finally constructed a jury rudder, composed of materials always to be found on board of a sea going vessel, by which he brought his ship safely into port, after a passage of 109 days, without the loss of even any part of her valuable cargo, consisting of dry goods, pig iron, &c. The perfect success with which Capt. L. met, has induced him generously to make known to the world the "specification" of his novel invention, and to this end he recently presented to our city authorities a model, (now in the possession of the Board of Trade,) accompanying an explanatory communication, which concludes as follows:—

"The undersigned is in hopes this model jury rudder will be accepted by the mayor and city authorities, and by them exhibited or disposed of as their good judgment may dictate, it being tendered in good faith, for the benefit of the human family in general."

Capt. Lanton gives the following description of this rudder:—

"The rings on the forward part of the jury rudder, which answered as pintles and braces, were steering sail boom irons. The chain bridles were from topsail sheets, anchor stoppers, &c. The hemp guyes, with sliding thimbles, to the bridle chains, were of 7-inch hauser, which secured the jury rudder to the stern-post of the ship; the small blocks of wood were secured to the hemp guyes to prevent their being

chafed asunder. The pig iron on the forward part was secured there to prevent the aforesaid rudder from being chafed; the seasings of the same were secured by winding iron hoops, taken from water casks, around and over them. The spar on the after part was so placed to stiffen the jury rudder, to which wheel blocks were attached; the wheel ropes leading to a bumkin quarter spar, thence to the wheel. The bridle guyes on the after part of said rudder were for the purpose of assisting the wheel in heavy weather, they leading to a bumkin spar forward of the mizen mast. The pig iron on the lower part was for the purpose of sinking said rudder; the cross planks were about two inches thick. Should there be no planks on board, any part of a bulk head may be taken, parts of bulwarks doubled, or a spar split; in fact, many things can be found on ship-board which will answer as a substitute. For the want of a cable or large hauser to construct a jury rudder, should such be required, a rope of smaller size can be appropriated by double or treble fluting it to the thickness required. The rudder, as per model, is simple in its construction—there being no bolts, spikes, or tree-nails to fasten it, it being secured wholly with seasings, all of which can be accomplished by a common sailor."

## STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

### STATISTICS OF AGRICULTURE IN THE OHIO VALLEY.

[FROM THE CINCINNATI RAILROAD RECORD.]

No portion of the American Union is embarked more largely in new railroad enterprises than are the States of the Ohio Valley. The agricultural productions, therefore, are of the highest importance to the stockholders on these works. For, in addition to being a very large source of railway traffic, they are the supports of a dense population, which is essential to railway profits. The agricultural returns of the United States census, though very far from being perfect, supply us the elements of correct information on this subject. We furnish the following table as a matter of deep interest to railway undertakers. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Tennessee, are the Ohio Valley States; supposing the Ohio parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania to be about balanced by the lake parts of the three former. These five States present the following results in agriculture:—

Cattle.....number	4,488,363	Irish potatoes.....bush.	12,216,298
Swine.....	12,110,419	Butter.....lbs.	77,877,595
Sheep.....	7,918,477	Cheese.....	23,110,966
Wheat.....bush.	33,876,587	Hemp.....tons	18,535
Indian corn.....	280,641,856	Flax.....lbs.	3,766,996
Oats.....	45,119,394	Flax seed.....bush.	331,260
Tobacco.....lbs.	87,990,591		

Although this presents an immense aggregate, yet we can properly estimate it only by comparing these results with the agricultural production of the rest of the Union. Take, then, the whole product of the Union, and compare it with these. Of all of these articles produced in the United States, the part produced in these five States compare thus:—

Of wheat.....	33 per cent	Of hemp.....	50 per cent
Of Indian corn.....	50 "	Of flax.....	50 "
Of oats.....	30 "	Of flax seed.....	60 "
Of tobacco.....	45 "	Of cattle.....	25 "
Of Irish potatoes.....	20 "	Of swine.....	40 "
Of butter.....	25 "	Of sheep.....	40 "
Of cheese.....	22 "		

In fact, these Ohio Valley States produce as much wheat, Indian corn, hemp, flax, and flax seed, as all the rest of the Union! In regard to wheat, the census does not show that fact; but it is well known the crop of 1849, which was returned in the census, was not much over one-half the usual crop in the Ohio Valley. The State returns show that Ohio alone has averaged thirty millions of bushels of wheat per annum for three years. In fact, the State of Ohio is the first in wheat, Indian corn, wool, wine, and flax seed. With such immense agricultural resources, these States

must soon become densely populated, and these furnish the materials for a vast railway traffic.

The five States above enumerated contain about one-fourth the population of the United States; but as they produce nearly one-half the grain, it is obvious they have a surplus far beyond any other section of the country. For example, Ohio has an average of thirty millions of bushels of wheat per annum, of which sixteen millions are a surplus, equal to the entire surplus of the United States.

### EXPENSES AND INCOME OF A FARM IN OHIO.

MIAMI FARM, November 8th, 1853.

To FREEMAN HUNT, *Editor Merchants' Magazine*:—

DEAR SIR: If you think it will be interesting to your numerous readers, or conduce to the prosperity of the farming interest, to publish the expenses and receipts of our farm, you are at liberty to use the accompanying account-current as you see proper. This account I took from my wife's day-book. It shows the entire expenditures and cash receipts for 1852 and 1853. I have given you the account in detail, in order to show that both sides have been fairly represented. My wife is entitled to all praise in keeping the account correctly, as every farmer's wife should do, and managing so large a business with so much economy and prudence. That the farm could have been cultivated better by men, we can hardly admit. I have been from home nearly all the time, attending to the stave business, and my wife has necessarily had all the financial and domestic part of the business to oversee. If this should meet with a favorable reception, I will give you a chapter on the practical mode and series of crops which we have uniformly adopted in growing all kinds of produce.

E. WOOLSEY.

#### MIAMI FARM CREDITOR, BY PRODUCTS OF THE FARM FOR TWO YEARS:—

	Cr.		Cr.
2,900 bushels of corn, by measure, at 44c. ....	\$1276 00	Three bush. beans for family use	3 75
Corn fodder for two years, at \$1 per acre.....	100 00	Fourteen fat hogs, \$10 each, on hand .....	140 00
Pumpkins sold and fed to cows.	75 00	Sixteen shoats, at \$3, on hand..	48 00
Amount of hay sold and fed, 90 tons, \$8 per ton.....	720 00	Five brood sows, at \$10, on hand	50 00
Value of straw grown.....	50 00	Three brood mares, at \$75, on hand .....	225 00
1,400 bushels of oats, at 40c.....	560 00	One span horses, on hand .....	150 00
Value of fruit for family use....	50 00	Three good 3-year old colts, \$60 each.....	180 00
Garden products, vegetables sold	60 00	Two good 2-year old colts, \$50..	100 00
115 bushels of potatoes, 40c....	46 00	Two good spring colts .....	50 00
35 bushels wheat, 80c. ....	28 80	Two sets harness, wagon, 4 plows	74 00
Received for pasture.....	12 00	Scythes, harness, dung-forks, and rakes.....	15 00
Rent and income of fishery, 2 yrs.	100 00	Two cultivators, good as new...	12 00
Cash received for horses.....	210 00	Chickens, eggs, &c., now on hand	30 00
One yoke fat oxen.....	75 00	Six cows, \$20 each, now on hand	120 00
Six fat cattle .....	96 00	Cash received for bull.....	30 00
Eleven fat calves, \$4 each .....	44 00	Cash received for cow.....	16 00
Fifteen hundred lbs. pork, \$6... ..	90 00	Five head young cattle, \$10 each, on hand.....	50 00
Twelve fat shoats, \$7 25 per hd.	87 00	Eleven acres wheat now growing, \$4 per acre.....	44 00
Cash received for butter.....	55 50	One cow sold .....	21 00
Butter for family use, 2 lbs. per week, 1a.....	26 00		
Ten bush. beans, \$1 25 per bush.	12 50		
Total income .....			\$5,132 55
Total disbursements .....			4,087 39
Net gain for two years.....			\$1,045 16



MIAMI FARM, (200 ACRES,) TO EXPENSES FOR TWO YEARS:—

Dr.	Dr.
Interest on \$5,000 purchase money for two years..... \$600 00	Seed corn, oats, and potatoes... 36 25
Taxes on farm and stock..... 245 80	Seed wheat..... 18 00
Interest on \$245 80, two years.. 29 49	Interest on above..... 3 25
Stock of horses, cattle, etc..... 570 00	Family expenses for groceries... ..
Interest on \$570, two years.... 68 40	Cloth'g and provisions, \$1 50 per week, 5 in family, two years.. 780 00
Stock of cattle, as per bills..... 243 00	Interest on \$780, one year ..... 46 80
Interest on \$243, two years .... 29 16	Four plows, two cultivators.... 46 00
Stock of hogs..... 47 00	Scythes, rakes, forks, end hoes.. 15 00
Set of harness and saddle..... 40 00	Fuel, axes, shovels, etc..... 30 00
Interest on above, two years ... 10 44	Wear of wagons, harness, plows. 60 00
Labor of men and teams..... 980 00	Blacksmith bill..... 30 00
Interest on \$980, one year..... 58 80	Add for contingent expenses.... 100 00
Total.....	\$4,087 39

THE SUGAR CULTURE OF LOUISIANA IN 1845 AND 1853.

In the report of the Hon. R. J. Walker, the Secretary of the Treasury, of December 3d, 1845, page 691, the following statistics will be found on the subject of the sugar and cotton interest of Louisiana at that time:—

1. That there were in 1845, in the State of Louisiana, 762 sugar plantations—in which the sugar mills were worked by steam power 408, and by horse power 354. Of these using the old process—by open kettles—for granulation, there were 757, and by vacuo, with its expensive apparatus, 5.

2. The slaves of all ages attached to those estates in 1845, were 65,340.

3. The capital invested in sugar estates and works was estimated at that period at \$60,000,000.

4. The crop of sugar in 1844–45 was 204,913 hogsheads of 1,000 lbs. each, or 204,913,000 lbs.

5. That the slaves attached to the cotton plantations in 1845 were 93,220.

6. The crop of cotton for that year was 350,989 bales.

To compare the above with the present, the following details are taken principally from the census returns of 1850 and J. A. Champomier's annual statistical report on the sugar crop of 1853, which he gives with full details and with great correctness:—

1. There were in operation in the year 1853, 1,481 sugar estates—of which there were worked by steam, 943, and by horse power, 538. Using the old process, by open kettles, 1,428; using the vacuo process, 53.

It may be well here to remark that the only check to the general use of the vacuo process, which produces at once a refined article, fit for exportation to any part of the world, without loss of weight, is the present low prices and the uncertainty as to further tariff legislation, whilst the outlay for the apparatus involves a heavy capital—say from \$15,000 to \$60,000, according to the extent of the works.

2. The sugar crop of 1853 was 321,934 hhds.

3. The number of slaves in the sugar district in 1850, was..... 139,966

Deduct number of slaves employed in other pursuits than sugar 10 per cent,  
which is an ample allowance ..... 13,996

Leaves..... 125,970  
as the number of all ages on sugar plantations.

4. The number of slaves in the cotton district in 1850, was..... 85,012

Deduct as above 10 per cent ..... 8,501

Leaving..... 76,511  
as the number of slaves, of all ages, on cotton estates.

5. The cotton crop of that year, which was unusually short, was 178,737 bales.

The value of plantations in Louisiana, agreeably to the census returns, was \$75,814,398, and the implements of husbandry, machinery, &c., \$11,576,938. The value of slaves is not included in the above, and in the South they form by far the largest portion of any investment for agricultural purposes.

Taking the crop of 1853 as the basis, the following may be considered as the cash value of the sugar estates in Louisiana, viz.:—

548 estates, yielding, by Champomier's return, 100 hhds. and under, at \$40,000 each.....					\$21,920,000
347 estates,	100 to	200 hhds., at	\$75,000.....		26,025,000
232 do	200 to	300 do	90,000.....		20,884,000
132 do	300 to	400 do	125,000.....		16,500,000
81 do	400 to	500 do	150,000.....		12,150,000
64 do	500 to	600 do	175,000.....		11,200,000
33 do	600 to	700 do	200,000.....		6,600,000
14 do	700 to	800 do	225,000.....		3,150,000
9 do	800 to	900 do	250,000.....		2,250,000
10 do	900 to	1,000 do	275,000.....		2,750,000
6 do	1,000 to	1,100 do	300,000.....		1,800,000
2 do	1,100 to	1,200 do	325,000.....		650,000
3 do	1,200 to	2,000 do	350,000.....		1,050,000
					<b>\$126,929,000</b>

Of the 548 estates first mentioned in the above list, many of them are new and will produce considerably more as clearing and improvements progress; and 81 of the number made no crop last year. Very few of the above estates could be purchased at the above valuation; and that the estimate is a very low one is proved by the fact that the cash value of field hands, men and women, have averaged during the last year \$1,350; and, taking the average value of all ages at \$1,000 each, 125,970 slaves in the sugar States would be worth \$125,970,000—which, for the slaves only, is within a fraction of the above estimate, which includes not only the slaves, but also the land, mills, stock, farming utensils, improvements, machinery, &c.

Irrespective, then, of the recent advance in the value of slaves, the capital invested in the culture of the cane in Louisiana may very safely be placed at the above sum of \$126,929,000.

The total crop of sugar in Cuba in 1840, was..... 321,636,000 lbs.

In 1841, was..... 324,876,800 lbs.

The sugar crop of Louisiana in 1840 was 119,947 hhds., or 119,947,000 lbs.; and for 1841, 120,000 hhds., or 120,000,000 lbs.

The crop of Cuba in 1853 has been stated, in round numbers, at 600,000,000 lbs. The crop of Louisiana in 1853, as shown above, was equal to that of Cuba in 1840—say 321,939 hhds., or 321,934,000 lbs., and for 1854 will probably reach 400,000,000 lbs.

The consumption of sugar in the United States for 1840 was estimated at 350,000,000 lbs., and for 1853 is estimated at 745,000,000 lbs.; of which, including what was grown in Louisiana, Texas, and Florida, and the maple sugar, it may be safely estimated at least one-half was of domestic production and the balance of foreign growth.

#### HIGH PRICE OF SLAVES IN ALABAMA.

The *Montgomery Journal* has some remarks upon the high prices lately paid for land and negroes in Alabama. The *Journal* thinks that planting land purchased at twenty dollars per acre, with negroes costing a thousand dollars per head, will not pay at present prices of cotton. That paper says:—

The high prices which have been freely given in many of the large sales which have taken place during the season, either for cash or credit, have been the subject of general comment. In a recent sale, last Monday, by the auctioneer General Carroll, we noticed the following rates—eighteen negroes of the estate of the late W. McLemore, on eleven months' credit, for the aggregate sum of \$14,195. There were none of these mechanics or house servants, but all common field hands, and mostly children. There were three men, age ranging from 31 to 37; two boys, from 12 to 18 years; three women, from 16 to 37 years; ten children, from two months to seven years; one, age 16 years, brought \$430; another of 7 brought \$760; a boy of 17 brought \$1,374; and another of 12 years brought \$710. A woman of 37 years, with six children, from two to seven years, were sold in family for \$5,000.

These are the highest prices which we have ever noticed paid for negroes of this description; and which, while it shows an abiding confidence in the continued prosperity of the planting interest, develops also a fear that prices are ranging far above their legitimate point, and not justified by the ruling rates for the value of cotton and plantation products.

STATEMENT OF DONATIONS, GRANTS, ETC., OF PUBLIC LANDS IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, UP TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1853.

States and Territories.	Donations and grants for schools, universities, etc.	Grants for deaf and dumb asylums.	Grants for internal improvements.	Grants for individuals and companies, buildings.	Grants for military services.	Granted to States.	Railroad grants.	Total.
Ohio.....	727,528	.....	1,243,001.77	82,141.24	1,771,263.96	\$25,640.71	.....	3,799,575.88
Indiana.....	678,357	.....	1,609,861.61	843.44	1,200,656.61	825,827.44	.....	4,774,106.10
Illinois.....	1,001,795	.....	500,000	954.64	8,745,930.68	1,833,412.94	2,595,053	14,679,706.26
Missouri.....	1,222,179	.....	500,000	.....	2,131,963.20	2,178,716.43	2,442,240	8,477,658.83
Alabama.....	925,814	21,949.46	500,000	1,981.53	740,084.95	82,596.51	230,400	2,424,445.45
Mississippi.....	860,624	.....	500,000	15,965.31	1,380	82,596.51	549,120	3,907,184.63
Louisiana.....	832,124	.....	500,000	8,412.93	507,470.30	9,771,275.51	.....	11,619,282.79
Michigan.....	1,113,477	.....	1,250,000	4,080	946,803.59	6,788,124.72	.....	10,115,686.31
Arkansas.....	932,540	2,097.43	500,000	139,366.25	1,627,433.05	8,690,016.75	2,189,200	14,091,253.48
Florida.....	954,583	20,924.22	500,000	52,114	6,240	2,065,605.49	.....	3,871,986.52
Iowa.....	951,224	.....	500,000	18,226.86	4,284,173.30	871,968.05	.....	6,714,600.43
Wisconsin.....	1,004,728	.....	929,736	5,705.82	2,380,937.17	1,259,269.00	.....	5,566,775.99
California.....	6,765,404	.....	500,000	.....	97,360.00	No est. or rept.	.....	7,255,404.00
Minnesota Territory.....	5,089,244	.....	340,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,526,604.00
Oregon.....	12,186,987	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,186,987.00
New Mexico.....	7,493,120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,493,120.00
Utah.....	6,681,707	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,681,707.00
Northwest.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	49,416,435	*44,971.11	10,757,677.50	279,792.07	50,860	35,798,254.66	8,006,013	129,195,983.27

\* Not finally closed.

† Includes the estimated quantity of 560,000 acres of the Des Moines river grant, situated in this State, between the Raccoon Fork and source of that river.

‡ Is the estimated quantity of 340,000 acres of the Des Moines river grant, situated in this Territory as above.

§ Reported by State authorities.

| Estimated.

## RAILROAD, CANAL, AND STEAMBOAT STATISTICS.

## STEAMBOATS AT THE PORT OF ST. LOUIS IN 1853.

LIST OF STEAMBOATS ENGAGED DURING THE YEAR 1853 AT THE PORT OF ST. LOUIS,  
ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

Audubon .....	191	Dresden .....	548	Hamburg .....	207
Aleonia .....	286	Dutchess .....	329	Henry Chouteau....	628
Alliquippa .....	227	Die Vernon .....	446	Hermann .....	196
Arctic .....	351	D. A. Given .....	184	Henrietta .....	179
Altoona .....	167	Delaware .....	561	Honduras .....	295
Altona .....	170	Dan. Hillman .....	145	Highland Mary No. 1..	158
Aleck Scott .....	710	Dubuque .....	181	Highland Mary No. 2..	160
Admiral .....	244	Dr. Franklin No. 2...	190	Hibernia .....	309
Asia .....	199	Dr. Franklin No. 1...	149	Herald .....	275
Atlantic .....	667	Editor .....	247	H. D. Bacon .....	576
Australia .....	289	Envoy .....	178	Harry Hill .....	332
Alton .....	382	Emma Dean .....	200	Iowa .....	454
Amazonia .....	257	Elephant .....	425	Ione .....	54
Amaranth .....	483	Elvira .....	222	Ironton .....	140
Arabia .....	222	E. Howard .....	390	Indiana .....	370
Belle Gould .....	207	El Passo .....	260	Isabel .....	327
Ben Coursin .....	161	Equinox .....	297	Illinois .....	682
Bunker Hill .....	398	Empire State .....	312	Joan of Arc .....	148
Ben Bolt .....	450	Excelsior .....	172	John L. Avery .....	333
Bulletin .....	693	Excel .....	79	John Simonds .....	1,025
Bay State .....	210	Eliza .....	347	James Laughlin .....	188
Ben Campbell .....	213	Farmer .....	194	J. W. Stockdale .....	352
Brunette .....	229	Fanny Fern .....	182	J. S. Chenoweth .....	310
Bluff City .....	396	Fayaway .....	102	Jeannie Deans .....	441
Ben Lee .....	122	Floating Palace .....	230	Julia Dean .....	180
Belle Quigley .....	132	Forest Rose .....	205	J. D. Early .....	347
Beauty .....	169	F. X. Aubrey .....	247	James McFadden .....	421
Banner State .....	254	Fanny Smith .....	285	J. Morrisett .....	391
Ben West .....	241	Flag .....	235	John J. Strader .....	239
Badger State .....	127	Federal Arch .....	196	John Simpson .....	228
Bon Accord .....	147	Fashion .....	289	J. McKee .....	141
Cataract .....	283	Fanny Sparhawk .....	250	Jenny Lind .....	178
Clara .....	248	Fort Henry .....	157	James Millingar .....	286
Caleb Cope .....	80	Granite State .....	288	Josiah Lawrence .....	592
Caroline .....	105	Grand Prairie .....	236	J. M. Clendenin .....	277
Crescent .....	548	Gen. Pike .....	236	James Robb .....	583
Cabinet .....	189	Golden State .....	298	James Lyon .....	181
Charles Belcher .....	823	Grand Turk .....	689	J. B. Gordon .....	48
Columbus .....	542	Granite State .....	275	James Nelson .....	100
Col. Dickinson .....	220	Georgia .....	326	James Park .....	258
Cornelia .....	265	G. W. Sparhawk .....	243	Kate Swinney .....	380
Caledonia .....	338	Globe No. 1 .....	272	Kingston .....	143
Clipper No. 2 .....	350	Gossamer .....	142	Kansas .....	276
Cincinnati .....	382	Georgetown .....	183	Kate Kearney .....	305
Carondelet .....	60	Grand Tower .....	570	Kentucky .....	139
Clarion .....	73	Golden Era .....	247	Key Stone .....	306
Cumberland Valley .....	198	George Collier .....	540	Lady Pike .....	239
C. Hays .....	240	Greek Slave .....	144	Lady Franklin .....	150
Castle Garden .....	161	Garden City .....	410	L. F. Linn .....	162
Cora No. 2 .....	550	General Gaines .....	159	Lucy McConnell .....	58
Cuba .....	157	H. T. Yeatman .....	165	Liah Tuna .....	646
Carrier .....	97	Huntsville .....	106	Lightfoot .....	155
D. S. Stacy .....	237	Hindoo .....	200	L. M. Kennett .....	577



Lunette.....tons.	176	Northerner.....tons.	399	Silas Wright.....tons.	248
Lexington.....	213	Ohio.....	348	Saranac No. 2.....	295
Louisa.....	180	Pacific.....	579	Saxon.....	480
Leonard.....	393	Pike.....	245	St. Ange.....	254
Lueila.....	122	Paul Anderson.....	310	Sallie West.....	286
Lamartine.....	175	Patrick Henry.....	298	Submarine.....	150
Lucy Robinson.....	240	Prairie City.....	198	Salem.....	147
Moro Castle.....	298	Polar Star.....	310	Senator.....	121
Martha No. 2.....	172	Persia.....	255	Stella Blanche.....	203
Martha Jewett.....	408	Prairie State.....	288	Summit.....	128
Mattie Wayne.....	300	Planter.....	200	Statesman.....	388
Minnesota.....	149	Pawnee.....	477	Twin City.....	197
Manchester.....	293	Quaker City.....	213	Tropic.....	242
Montauk.....	237	Regulator.....	156	Tishimingo.....	188
Michigan.....	482	R. H. Lee.....	158	Timour.....	273
Midas.....	...	Republic.....	107	Tobacco Plant.....	207
Memphis.....	196	N. M. Patton.....	185	Telegraph No. 2.....	375
Messenger.....	389	Robert Campbell.....	269	Time and Tide.....	161
Malta.....	125	Royal Arch.....	213	Tiber.....	184
Movastar.....	140	Return.....	219	U. S. Mail.....	196
Mustang.....	129	Reindeer.....	407	Union.....	150
Mary C.....	157	Shenandoah.....	179	Uncle Sam.....	741
Newton Wagoner.....	106	Sonora.....	263	Vienna.....	170
Niagara.....	203	Sam Cloon.....	213	Wenona.....	247
New York.....	287	St. Francis.....	69	Walk in the Water..	100
N. L. Milburn.....	76	Sam. Snowdon.....	174	Washington City....	280
New Lucy.....	417	St. Paul.....	226	W. B. Clifton.....	340
North America.....	270	St. Croix.....	159	Whirlwind.....	226
Nile.....	30	St. Clair.....	321	Wyoming.....	198
Navigator.....	154	Susquehanna.....	290	Westerner.....	462
N. W. Thomas.....	409	St. Nicholas.....	667	Wisconsin.....	140
No Plus Ultra.....	248	St. Louis.....	938	Yorktown.....	143
Nominee.....	213	Southerner.....	393	Yuba.....	348
North River.....	242	Swamp Fox.....	281	York State.....	247
New St. Paul.....	226	Sangamon.....	85	Young America.....	127
N. W. Graham.....	286	Sam. Gaty.....	294		

STEAMBOAT ARRIVALS AND TONNAGE, FROM DECEMBER 25, 1852, TO DECEMBER 28, 1853.  
FURNISHED BY JOHN DURACK, HARBOR MASTER.

	Arrivals.	Tons.		Arrivals.	Tons.
January.....	128	34,116	July.....	303	78,482
February.....	164	37,965	August.....	245	60,910
March.....	292	75,006	September.....	237	66,468
April.....	458	116,781	October.....	263	63,731
May.....	358	96,265	November.....	311	72,236
June.....	292	79,202	December, up to 28th	261	64,235
Total.....				3,307	835,397

**INCREASE OF BUSINESS ON THE LITTLE MIAMI RAILROAD.**

The result of the business of 1852-3 on this railroad was as follows:—

	1852.	1853.
Passengers.....	\$270,136	\$356,045
Freights, etc.....	256,609	316,611
Totals.....	526,741	666,656
Increase in 1853.....		139,915
Increase.....		27 per cent.
The increase from passengers.....		30 per cent.
The increase from freight.....		23 per cent.

The receipts of this road have increased uniformly from the completion of the work. The gross receipts are now about one-fourth the capital. At this rate, the stockholders, if they choose, might easily reimburse their whole stock. The company have divided regular 10 per cent dividends, using the residue of their proceeds for the improvement of the road. The stock in market has averaged about 120, at which rate the purchaser would receive 8 per cent dividend, and a continual addition to the capital. The number of passengers carried during the year was 291,375, which is 3,500 per mile.

### LENGTH AND COST OF RAILWAYS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

E. R. STABLES, civil engineer, of Circleville, Ohio, publishes in the *Railroad Record* of Cincinnati, a table of cost, length, working expenses, etc., for several railroads in Europe and America. It will be perceived that the table is not quite complete in itself, inasmuch as the German railways are under government control, and they only report by the *whole*; still, undoubtedly they are correct. In the list of American railways, Mr. STABLES was unable to obtain some of the items, as will be seen by the table.

TABLE OF COST, LENGTH, WORKING EXPENSES, ETC., FOR SEVERAL RAILWAYS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

BRITISH.					
	(1.)	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.) (6.)
Birmingham & Gloucester.....	54	6,646,500	783,000	95	5½ 140
Dundee & Newtyle.....	12½	850,000	190,000	71	3½ 52
Edinburg & Glasgow.....	37	6,000,000	600,000	85	4 1-5 126
Grand Junction.....	83½	9,607,500	1,072,500	91	4½ 35
Great Western.....	117½	22,540,800	2,300,000	92	5½ 49½
Lancaster & Preston.....	20½	2,200,000	320,000	78	6½ 24
Liverpool & Manchester.....	30½	4,195,900	2,483,400	72	4½ 55
London & Birmingham.....	113	28,972,400	1,949,700	98	3 36
Midland Counties.....	57½	8,500,000	1,065,000	94	6 40
New Castle & Carlisle.....	61½	4,750,000	868,000	65	4½ 56
North Union.....	25	3,050,000	500,000	96	4½ 28
North Western.....	47	4,898,000	905,300	97	5 52½
GERMAN.					
Antwerp.....	23½	\$1,836,300			
Brabant.....	70½	5,275,400			
East Flanders.....	55½	2,372,400			
West Flanders.....	52	2,557,400			
Hainault.....	76½	5,288,400	4,119,600	91c.	4½c. 48
Liege.....	42½	7,849,300			
Limborough.....	12½	692,000			
Namur.....	15½	1,146,300			
AMERICAN.					
Albany & Schenectady, N. Y....	17	1,698,300		74	3 ..
Hudson River.....	75	5,003,700	307,800	79	2 20
New York & Erie.....	445	23,750,000	1,700,000	62	2 65
Syracuse and Utica.....	53	2,363,100	343,300	68	2 8-10 ..
Georgia Central, Ga.....	191	3,378,100		86	3 ..
Worcester, Mass.....	69	4,845,900		85	2½ ..
Western.....	155	9,953,700		77	2½ ..
Connecticut River.....	52	1,801,900		82	3 ..
Boston & Maine.....	83	4,092,900		64	2½ ..
Vermont & Massachusetts.....	77	3,451,600		75	2 9-10 ..
Fall River.....	42	1,050,000		91	2½ ..
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, O	60	2,600,000	309,178	40	2½ 20
Little Miami.....	84	2,650,000	465,800	77	2 4-10 40

(1) Shows the length in miles. (2) Total cost including equipment. (3) Equipment including work shops. (4) Working expenses per mile per train. (5) 1st class passengers per mile. (6) Steepest grades, feet per mile.

EARNINGS OF WESTERN AND EASTERN RAILROADS.

Mr. MANSFIELD, the clever editor of the Cincinnati *Railroad Record*, in a late number of that valuable journal, institutes a comparison of the earnings of the railroads of the East and West, which shows pretty satisfactorily that the latter are preferable for investment. The facts and figures which the *Record* adduces are the length, cost and earnings of some twenty of our railroads, Eastern and Western, selected at hazard. The earnings are for the months of October, in 1852 and 1853. The roads selected are as follows:—

Names of Roads.	EASTERN.				
	Length miles.	Cost of construction.	Earnings Oct. '52.	Earnings Oct. '53.	Increase.
New York Central.....	504	\$24,970,424	\$416,541	\$555,945	\$139,404
New York and Erie .....	464	31,301,806	376,838	552,995	176,157
Hudson River .....	144	10,527,654	104,309	153,258	48,949
Harlem .....	130	6,102,935	70,463	90,008	19,545
Norwich and Worcester .....	45	1,321,944	24,886	31,867	6,891
New York and New Haven .....	61	4,978,487	64,524	93,252	28,728
Hartford and New Haven .....	62	3,472,000	49,503	74,613	25,110
Stonington, Ct .....	65	1,900,000	19,995	32,275	12,280
Baltimore and Ohio.....	379	21,192,307	198,000	290,168	92,168
Pennsylvania Central .....	250	13,600,000	144,094	245,058	100,964
Totals, Eastern Roads.....	2,104	119,367,557	1,469,153	2,119,439	650,286
	WESTERN.				
	Length miles.	Cost of construction.	Earnings Oct. '52.	Earnings Oct. '53.	Increase.
Michigan South'n & North'n Indiana	315	6,430,246	134,747	220,804	86,057
Michigan Central.....	282	8,614,193	164,183	200,163	45,980
Ohio & Pennsylvania (new).....	187	5,200,700	41,741	84,039	42,298
Mad River & Lake Erie.....	167	1,860,500	54,190	75,048	20,858
Cincinnati, Hamilton, & Dayton ...	60	2,600,000	30,001	38,085	8,084
Cleveland & Pittsburgh .....	100	2,963,750	37,313	44,323	7,010
Cleveland, Columbus, & Cincinnati.	135	3,655,000	95,991	113,971	17,980
Little Miami.....	84	2,650,000	85,202	90,070	4,868
Galena & Chicago Union (new)....	92	2,432,361	58,712	99,347	40,635
Lexington & Frankfort.....	29	591,313	7,008	10,604	3,596
Totals, Western Roads.....	1,451	36,998,063	709,088	976,454	267,366
Totals of Eastern & Western Roads.	3,555	156,365,620	2,178,241	3,095,893	917,652

From this table the *Record* deduces the following elements, viz.:—

The 20 roads named cost an average of \$43,985 per mile.

The 10 Eastern roads cost an average of \$56,733 per mile.

The 10 Western roads cost an average of \$25,498 per mile.

The 10 Eastern roads earned in October, 1852, 1.02 per cent of their cost, or at the rate of 12.24 per cent per annum.

While in 1853, in the same month, these same roads earned 1.08 per cent of their cost, or 12.96 per cent per annum.

The 10 Western roads earned in October, 1852, 1.77 per cent of their cost, or at the rate of 21.24 per cent per annum; and in 1853, in the same month, their receipts were 2.37 per cent of their cost, or 28.44 per cent per annum.

The increase upon the 10 Eastern roads has been at the rate of  $\frac{1}{4}$  of 1 per cent for the month, or 9 per cent per annum; while upon the 10 Western roads, the increase of the month has been at the rate of 7.20 per cent, or 86.40 per cent per annum; from which we gather, that while the receipts upon the Eastern roads have increased at the rate of about 10 per cent for the last year, those upon our Western roads have increased at the rate of nearly 100 per cent.

Great as this increase may seem, we are satisfied that it is only a commencement of the immense business to be done by means of railroads; and if we are questioned as to where this business is to be found, whence it is to come, we reply, the railroads will create it for themselves. We have not space at this time to elaborate our views and ideas, and so refer our readers to the several articles upon this branch of the sub-

ject, which have already appeared in our columns from the pen of our senior, while we proceed with our subject of the Western railroads as an investment.

We have now shown the gross earnings of Western roads for the year 1852 to have been at the rate of 21.24 per cent of their cost. If from this we deduct running expenses, &c., at the rate of 50 per cent, a large allowance under any circumstances, we have the net annual earnings at the rate of 10.62 per cent, and this while several of the roads were incomplete; but in 1853 the rate was 28.44 per cent gross, or 14.22 per cent net; and all this while the railroad system is yet in its infancy. Had we been able to have collected the earnings of these same roads for the month of December, instead of October, the result would have been much more surprising.

#### GEORGIA CENTRAL RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.

The recent report of the Board of Directors of the above company shows the following exhibit of the business and financial condition of their work for the year ending November 30, 1853.

The entire cash payments on account of earnings of bank and road for the year, have been as follows:—

From road.. \$910,906 82 | From bank.. \$75,167 02 | Total... \$986,073 84

And the entire cash payments thereout have been as follows:—

Current railroad expenditures .....	\$407,733 64	
Current bank expenses .....	18,805 24	
For interest.....	28,927 33	
For dividends (rate 8 per cent) ..	279,869 50	
		<hr/>
		\$730,335 71
Leaving a surplus of .....		255,738 13

And this surplus has been disposed of as follows:—

Carried to cost of railroad .....	\$200,000 30	
Carried to Reserved Fund .....	55,728 13	
		<hr/>
		\$255,728 13
The amount at credit of Reserved Fund this day is.....		322,398 95
There has been paid into bank from earnings of the road to 30th November, 1853, the sum of .....		850,339 83
Leaving uncollected ....		66,742 51
		<hr/>
Total.....		\$917,082 34

This company has had charge of the Eatonton Railroad since the first day of April, 1853, at an annual rent of \$14,000. They have also had charge of the Milledgeville and Gordon Railroad since 1st April, 1853, at a like annual rent of \$14,000. No payment has yet been made on account of the hire of these roads.

#### LUBRICATORS FOR RAIL CAR AXLES.

With regard to the heating of axles, Sir F. Head, in a report upon the Paris and Lyons line, observes:—

On all our railways in England the respective companies, as well as the public very constantly suffer expensive and troublesome delays from what are professionally called "hot axles," which sufficiently proves that the nice-looking yellow mixture which at almost every stoppage endeavors to prevent the evil is inadequate for the object for which it has been concocted. Now, the French government, invoking the aid of chemistry, have scientifically ordained on the Paris and Lyons Railroad the use of three descriptions of anti-attributive ointment—namely, one for hot, one for frosty, and one for wet weather. I was assured by the engineer that the result has been most successful; and, as everybody who travels by rail in England would deprecate the idea of a human being using one sort of dress for every description of weather, so it sounds only reasonable that railway axles should not be ignorantly restricted to one single medicine, to be "taken when shaken," as a cure for the innumerable ills to which, under various temperatures, they are exposed.



**GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD TO CANADA.**

The Great Western Railway, from the Falls to Windsor, opposite Detroit, is now open through its entire length, from Niagara Falls to Detroit. It is practically a continuation of the New York Central Railroad to Detroit, and is principally owned by capitalists of New York State. The distances are as follow :—

Detroit to Niagara Falls .....	miles.	228
Niagara Falls to Rochester.....		76
Rochester to Albany.....		228
		<hr/>
Distance from Detroit to Albany.....		532
Albany to New York .....		144
		<hr/>
Detroit to New York.....		676
Albany to Boston.....		200
		<hr/>
Detroit to Boston .....		732

**TIME TABLES—FROM NEW YORK TO DETROIT.**

New York to Albany .....	hours.	4.15
Albany to Rochester.....		8.44
Rochester to Niagara Falls .....		3.00
		<hr/>
New York to Niagara Falls.....		15.59
Niagara Falls to Detroit....		8.00
		<hr/>
New York to Detroit .....		23.59

**FROM BOSTON TO DETROIT.**

Boston to Albany .....		10.30
Albany to Detroit.....		19.44
		<hr/>
Boston to Detroit.....		30.14

The time from New York to Chicago will be as follows :—

New York to Detroit .....	hours.	23.59
Detroit to Chicago .....		11.00
		<hr/>
New York to Chicago.....		34.59

**THE SAFEST SEAT IN THE CARS.**

A great deal has been said and written about the safest place in a railway car. Some assert that the nearer the locomotive the better; and some the most distant. Of course there is no position that is absolutely safe. Whirling along at 40 and 50 miles an hour, is in itself dangerous, rendering a seat in a depot hardly safe. An exchange has the following remarks on the subject :—

The frequency of collisions on railroads has raised the question, Which is the place of greatest security in a railroad train? The *Railroad Journal* gives the following as an answer: It is very well known that the car nearest the engine is exposed to the least dust, and the rear car of a train is generally safer than the front car. The safest is probably the last car but one, in a train of more than two cars—that is, there are fewer chances of accidents to this than any other.

If it is a way train at moderate speed, or any train standing still, a collision is possible from another train in the rear; in which case the last car receives the first shock. Again, the engine and the front cars of a train will often go over a broken rail, or a cow, or stone, without derailment, while the last car, having nothing to draw it into the line of the train, is free to leave the track. Next to the forward car, the rear car is probably the most unsafe in the train. The safest seat is probably near the center of the last car but one, and in a very long train, in the centers of the last two or three cars next to the last.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The following is a comparative statement of receipts and expenditures of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the years 1852 and 1853:—

	1852.	1853.		1852.	1853.
Jan. ....	\$87,220 54	\$238,536 26	July. ....	\$122,127 89	\$157,244 90
Feb. ....	155,598 64	284,461 49	Aug. ....	153,769 61	236,493 19
March ....	244,457 53	310,955 82	Sept. ....	174,315 69	260,036 76
April ....	266,411 21	270,126 62	Oct. ....	150,045 69	245,058 30
May ....	163,634 05	195,072 90	Nov. ....	143,100 94	246,145 33
June. ....	126,024 30	156,973 59	Dec. ....	217,121 72	250,000 00
Total .....				\$1,943,827 81	\$2,846,110 16

Receipts for 1853 .....	\$2,846,110 16
Expenses .....	1,700,000 00
Receipts for 1852 .....	1,943,827 81
Expenses .....	1,329,334 85

The net profits in 1852 amounted to \$614,442, and in 1853 to \$1,146,110, showing a large increase for 1853.

## COLUMBUS AND XENIA RAILROAD.

The following statement will show the operations of this road for 1853:—

Capital stock to provide a dividend .....		\$1,291,000
Gross earnings, Dec. 1, 1852, to Nov. 30, 1853 .....	\$317,000	
Forty per cent expenses .....	126,800	
Total .....	190,200	
Ten per cent depreciation fund .....	31,700	158,500
Dividend and interest in June .....	73,300	
Dividend in December .....	64,500	137,800
Leaving surplus for 1853 .....		\$20,700
The surplus in 1852 .....		17,600
Surplus, after providing for depreciation of the road....		\$38,300

The debt of the road is less than \$500,000.

Two semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent each have been paid.

## CLEMENS'S NEW CAR VENTILATOR.

A patent has recently been issued to S. A. Clemens, of Springfield, Mass., as we learn from the *Republican* of that city, for an invention of greater interest to the traveling public, probably, than any other that could be named. It is a ventilator for railroad cars. It consists of a simple and cheap contrivance for admitting air to the interior of a car, through a wet sponge or cloth, which is so placed in contact with water, at its ends, as to be kept constantly moist by capillary attraction. The cloth arrests the cinders, dust, and smoke, and the air enters, freshened by its passage through the cloth. If the side-windows are kept closed, all the dust is excluded, and a sufficient current is obtained to keep the air in the car constantly fresh. Mr. Gray, the superintendent of the Western Railroad, a man whose practical good judgment is not questioned in such matters, and who has tried the ventilators on his road, expresses the highest satisfaction with it. Mr. Russell, the conductor on whose trains the ventilator has been used, is equally decided in his approbation. We have every reason to believe that the grand desideratum in connection with railroad travel is simply and cheaply realized in this admirable invention. Those who know Mr. Clemens are aware that in mechanical ingenuity and thorough scientific accomplishments, he has few, if any equals among the inventors of New England.

## JOURNAL OF MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

### INDUSTRIAL AND EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OF WOMEN.

We publish the subjoined circular in compliance with the request of a valued friend, and hope the information solicited will be obtained, as it cannot but prove useful to all who take an interest in the elevation of the female character.

At the Cleveland Woman's Rights Convention, the undersigned were appointed a committee to obtain the preparation of two essays, one on the Educational Opportunities of American Women, and one on their Business Opportunities.

Even a superficial discharge of this duty must involve a wider investigation of facts than is possible for any one person. Agents have therefore been already engaged in several of the States to make inquiries. It is impossible, however, to do the whole work even in this manner; and the committee therefore respectfully ask the voluntary co-operation of all who are interested in elevating the position of Woman.

The following are the points on which information is especially solicited:—

#### 1. EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

- (a.) State legislation respecting Female Education.
- (b.) Statistics and condition of Primary and Grammar Schools to which Females are admitted, in the several States.
- (c.) Statistics and condition of High and Normal Schools.
- (d.) Statistics and condition of Academies and Private Schools.
- (e.) Statistics and condition of Collegiate and Professional Institutions.

#### 2. BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

- (a.) Statistics of actual employment of Women in various parts of the Union.
  - 1. Mechanical,
  - 2. Agricultural,
  - 3. Mercantile,
  - 4. Professional.
- (b.) Wages paid to them as compared with those of Men.
- (c.) Employments which they might fill but do not, and impediments in the way.

It is important that the information given should in all cases be as systematic and definite possible. Facts are what we now aim at—not arguments, but the preliminary basis for argument. Let each person who reads this, ascertain what is within his or her reach, and communicate it within six months, if possible. For any very extensive or valuable communications, payment may in some cases be made. Any pamphlets, newspapers, or circulars, bearing upon the above subject, will also be gladly received. Communications may be addressed (POST PAID, if possible,) to REV. T. W. HIGGINSON, Worcester, Massachusetts.

(Signed)

LUCRETIA MOTT, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, LUCY STONE, T. W. HIGGINSON.

January 15, 1854.

### AMERICAN COTTON MANUFACTURES IN COMPETITION WITH THOSE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

[FROM THE LONDON MERCANTILE GAZETTE.]

The recent meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce deserves the serious consideration of the people of England. We long since warned the country of the danger of depending on our cotton manufactures as a branch of trade of which the nation could never be deprived. There cannot be a doubt that our cotton trade has been, and indeed, still is, a source of great wealth to the country; that it has afforded employment to many thousands of the people, and that through its means a great number of the working classes have been supported in ease and comfort. But all these advantages have resulted from England having a monopoly of the trade; and, when that monopoly ceases, through the competition of other countries which have been preparing for it, the trade can no longer continue that infallible national resource which it is supposed to be.

When we formerly wrote on this subject, we said that the United States of America was the country from which the greatest competition was apprehended; we stated, what was known to be the fact, that even then America undersold England in all the neutral markets, in the coarser fabrics; and, knowing the energy of the American people, we naturally concluded that they would not stop at that point, but that those who could manufacture coarse cloths would very soon learn to manufacture fine cloths also. This opinion is, in a great degree, borne out by the statement of Mr. James Aspinall Turner, at the meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, on Monday last. That gentleman observed "that there was a close contest between the masters of this country and those of America, and of Germany, France, and Switzerland, and many other countries, for the possession of the market;" and he added, that he had samples laid before him last week, showing that the Americans were progressing with rapid strides in the cotton manufactures, and that they were making most beautiful cloth, not only of the coarser description, but of fine fabric; and that there was nothing to prevent them passing us, except that labor was a little dearer than here.

Of the competition of Germany, France, and Switzerland, we think we have not much to fear. In some of those countries, no doubt, they equal if they do not excel us in skill, but they labor under the same disadvantages as we do, in having to import the raw material; hence the capital of England, with her matured proficiency, may afford a sufficient defense against these competitors. With America it is very different; the Americans have the raw material on the spot—England has to import every pound of it, either from the United States, from India, Brazil, Egypt, or some other distant country. But we are told that labor is a little dearer in America than in England. We imagine, however, it cannot long continue so; for some years past the United States have been enormously increasing their population from these islands and from Germany, and the process is still going on. America, as compared to England, is an untaxed country; provisions of all kinds are abundant, and the circumstance of our importing them, to supply the wants of England, shows that the markets there are cheaper than they are here. Hence the price of labor cannot long continue high. Besides, there is in this country a general demand for higher wages; and, as regards the manufactures especially, there can be no doubt they are committing a great error. They are at present engaged in a very close and a very doubtful competition with the United States, and other foreign countries, and a very little may turn the balance against England. But, besides America, the chairman of the meeting said: "He had been suffering a diminution of orders from the continent, and he had been told the reason was, that continental manufactures were progressing to such an extent, that they would be able very soon to take several branches of his business from him, and were already producing several articles he had been accustomed to furnish, at a cheaper rate than he could." If, in the face of these circumstances, the operatives persist in their demand for higher wages, they must inevitably hasten a catastrophe which it is impossible not to see is already before the country—a serious falling off in the exportation of cotton goods, through the competition depriving England of the monopoly of which it has so long had the undisputed enjoyment.

The chairman told the meeting that he had himself, and many other gentlemen besides, received tempting offers to remove his capital and industry out of this country, and he had no doubt that he could employ his money to more advantage to himself abroad. In confirmation of which it was stated that two firms—the names of which were given—were now building factories on the Rhine, instead of in Lancashire, which was their first intention. In this decision they have, of course, been in some degree influenced by the war now waging against capital on the part of the operatives in Lancashire. But, perhaps, it is not the only motive. If the price of operative labor be higher in America than it is in England, it is cheaper on the continent; house rent is also cheaper; and the mill-owners have at last found out that they are burdened with the income tax. This tax alone must give a decided advantage to American and continental manufactures over English. Hence heavy taxation ought not to be disregarded as one of the causes which must aid the competition to which the manufacturers of England are exposed. But with prudence, and a better sense of their real interests, on the part of the operatives, England may enjoy for many years to come a prosperous cotton trade. We would, however, have all parties, and especially our statesmen and legislators, abandon the chimerical thought, that the country can, without fear of rivalry or competition, perpetuate a monopoly in the trade.



## EARLY MANUFACTURES OF NEW ENGLAND.

Firearms were manufactured in large quantities in colonial times. Hon. Hugh Orr, of Bridgewater, about 1748, made 500 stand of arms for the province of Massachusetts Bay, which were deposited in Castle William; nearly all, however, were carried off by the British when they evacuated the town of Boston. Mr. Orr was a pioneer in many articles of manufacture in the old colony, particularly of iron. He erected the first triphammer known in this part of the country. By his exertions and experiments, scythes and axes were first introduced, and for several years he was the only edge-tool maker in New England.

Powder was an article of much anxiety in regard to its manufacture. We find even as early as 1639, a record that Edward Rawson, who represented Newbury in the General Court that year, was granted by the colony "500 acres at Pecoit, so as hee go on with the business of Powder if the salt Peter come." But he did not succeed, as in 1748 he is granted 500 acres to indemnify for his losses. "In 1643, the General Court made an order about preparing houses for saltpetre, that there might be powder made in the colony, but as yet it has not gone on."

In 1775 Gov. Richard Penn, who was in England charged with a petition for redress from the Continental Congress, stated "that the Pennsylvanians perfectly understood the making of gunpowder, and also the manufacture of small arms." Probably the first powder mill erected in this part of the country was at Andover. It was built by Hon. Samuel Phillips, Junior, in 1776, and some remains of it are still to be seen. The colony supplied him with saltpeter and sulphur, and he was to receive eight pence per pound for manufacturing.

The resolve under which the contract was made is dated June 8, 1776, and requires him to give bonds for the faithful performance of the contract; also, he was to cause to be published all the discoveries he might make relative to the construction of the mill and the manufacturing of powder. During the year 1776, that mill turned out 30,000 pounds of powder. In 1778 the mill was blown up, and after that time the manufacture was given up, and that of paper substituted by the same gentleman. Subsequently, about 1794, a smaller powder mill was erected, which was blown or burned down in 1796. This ended the manufacture in Andover.

Although but little had been done in manufacturing woolen and cotton articles previous to the Revolution, yet each family in the country supplied in a great measure their own wants. A woolen factory was erected at Ipswich, in 1792, and some blankets made, but being a losing business it was continued only a few years, and a cotton factory exhibited similar results.

The above is from the *Boston Transcript*, and relates mostly to firearms and powder. By the report of the Commissioner of patents for 1852, we learn that the first cold-cut nail in the world was made in America. This was done in 1777 by Jeremiah Wilkinson, of Cumberland, R. I. who is still living at a very advanced age. During the Revolution he followed the business of making cards by hand, and finding great difficulty in obtaining a supply of English tacks to nail them on, he tried the experiment of cutting some with a pair of large shears, from the plate of an old chest lock, then heading them in a smith's vice. Finding this plan to succeed very well for his wants, he afterwards made all the tacks he wanted from sheets of iron. Subsequently he made larger nails, such as those used for fastening laths and shingles. This veteran inventor also made pins and darning needles of wire drawn by himself. He is a Quaker, and followed the peaceable trade of fighting iron, while others of his countrymen were fighting their foes. He, however, has not labored in vain for his country, as he laid the foundation for vast improvements in cutting nails by machinery, which is exclusively an American invention.

## ZINC APPLIED TO SHIP-BUILDING.

A sloop built of zinc, with iron framing and wooden decks, called the "Comte Edhon," has been constructed at Nantes, France, by Mr. Guilbert, and named after one of the directors of the *Vieille Montagne Company*. She is elegant in form, draws but little water, and is considered in every respect a first-rate vessel. The command was given to Captain Jouanno, of Lorient, and her first voyage was to Rio Janeiro, from which place she has just returned. The captain reports that the experiment has been highly satisfactory; she has proved an excellent sea-boat in repeated gales, which she had to encounter; and one fact is stated of much importance—that her compasses had never been in the slightest degree affected, a circumstance which often happens on iron ships, by which serious casualties have occurred.

## MINERAL RESOURCES OF VERMONT.

## SOAP STONE.

A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce*, who seems to be well informed, writes that there is a fine quarry of this singular and useful material at Grafton, in the vicinity of Bellows Falls. The mill where it is prepared for use and fitted for a finishing establishment in Boston, is at Cambridgeport, a small village near the line of Grafton. This quarry has been long known, as is seen from antiquated chimney pieces in the neighborhood, but was formerly worked upon a small scale, in part from the want of modern improvements in machinery, but chiefly from the expense of transportation to the distant market. That obstacle is now removed by the railroads. The free stone, as it is here called, has the "unctuous feel" of the mineralogist, and the cognomen *soap* better describes the striking resemblance of touch to that article, although the ease with which the material is cut and fitted for use makes the word *free* a proper and significant appellation. The spectator at first is both amused and surprised to see huge blocks of granite-looking stone cut into slabs by a saw such as he has seen in use only for wood. The teeth are not so sharp at the point, but with this exception, one might think the workmen had borrowed from a saw-mill the well-known and essential instrument for transforming logs into lumber. The soap stone contains no substance harder than itself, and it cuts under the common saw easier and faster than hard wood of the same dimensions. This I proved by experiment on a cubic piece, a part of which I carried away as a specimen of the quarry. The slabs are cut into various forms by circular saws, which, from their rapid motion, seem not to perform a very hard service; and the facility of working the material is no inconsiderable item of its value. From the various uses to which the soap stone is adapted, it must soon find a greater demand. In the ordeal of heat, it seems to be cousin german to asbestos, for it endures fire without warp or crack, even to a red or white heat, losing only now and then thin scales on the inner surface. Hence it is fitted and is used to answer the purpose of fire brick in the lining of stoves and forges. It is susceptible of a moderate polish, and is now fashioned into chimney pieces and ornamental work exposed to fire. Nay, more, it begins to take rank with household furniture, and is used for griddles, being found superior to iron, inasmuch as it need not be greased to give up the cakes, and does the work without the disagreeable odor arising from the same cooking upon iron. To what further and various uses the soap stone may be destined in this age of progress, I know not; but even this brief notice of so important a quarry in its incipient working, may not be without interest to the public.

As an appendix to this short article, a word may be said of the coal bed found in Brandon, connected with the iron mine. The coal is of a brown color, and a compound of heat and bituminous matter. It burns freely, and is used in furnaces for melting the iron. If wood were scarce, this great mass of coal might be more valuable. But as matter for geological speculation, several specimens of unknown fruit and seeds are imbedded in the coal, and converted into the same. Large quantities and various kinds of this fruit have been sent to Prof. Hitchcock for examination. At one time "the agent at the works, from this deposit of iron, clay, and brown coal, sent two barrels of the coal containing the fruits, and a gigantic mass of lignite—the trunk of a large tree in fact, which is now deposited in the cabinet of Amherst College." Prof. Hitchcock visited this locality, and I close with a quotation from his article presented, in connection with some papers on the Geology of Massachusetts, to the Legislature of that State.

"In the Autumn of 1851, Professor Shedd, of Burlington, presented me with a few specimens of beautifully preserved fruits from Brandon, Vt. They were converted into brown coal, and retained exactly their original shape and markings. Early in the Spring of 1852 I visited Brandon, and found that the fruits were obtained from a bed of brown coal connected with the white clays and brown hematite of that place. I perceived at once that an interesting field was open before me; and ever since I have been endeavoring to explore it. Great difficulties presented themselves, and I have resorted to several gentlemen, both in this country and in Europe, for aid. Their opinion has yet been obtained only in part. But there are several points of much interest to American Geology cleared up by what I have already ascertained."

The Professor adds, that "the fruits and seeds of this deposit are the most interesting of the relics found. But they are even more perplexing than the lignite. As yet I hardly dare venture to refer any of them to living or fossil genera known to me." The following varieties of substances, he says, are found in juxtaposition:—

1. Beautiful kavein and clays colored yellow by ocher, rose color by manganese, (†) and dark by carbon.
2. Brown hematite and yellow ocher.
3. Ores of manganese.
4. Brown coal.
5. Beds of gravel connected with the clays.
6. Drift, over-lying the whole.
7. Yellowish lime-stone, under-lying the whole.

The coal seems all to have been drift-wood, and the great specimen mass resembled "exceedingly a 'battered' piece of flood-wood," and was humoursly inscribed on the box in which it was sent, "*A piece of flood-wood from Noah's Ark.*"

#### PREPARING INDIGO FOR CONSUMPTION.

WILLIAM PARTRIDGE, of Binghamton, New York, publishes under his own signature in the *Scientific American* the following, as a new method of preparing the indigo plant for home and foreign consumption:—

Before the discovery of South America, all the blues made in Europe were obtained from the woad plant, (*isatis tinctoria*), but since the introduction of indigo the blue vats for woollens have been made with woad and indigo. My object in sending you this article is to show that the indigo plant, worked up in the same way as woad, would be far more valuable. I am led to this suggestion by experiments made with the wild indigo plant during the last English war, when no European woad could be obtained in our market.

The following is the process of preparing the woad plant for the use of the dyer:—

The seed is planted in rows, as early in the spring as the season will allow. When the leaves are ripe, which can be known by a blue ring near the top of the leaves with a spot in the center, they are gathered and ground in a trough mill, the trough being made water-tight, to prevent a leakage of the juice. Knives follow the roller to cut the plant, and thereby facilitate the grinding. When well ground, it is made into balls of about three inches diameter, and then placed on boards to be dried. Should there be any appearance of fly-blows on the balls, a little dry slacked lime must be sprinkled over them; without such precaution the balls will breed innumerable maggots, and be spoiled. Some dyers use the balls, but the greater number use them after being couched. The woad plant affords three pickings in one season, and when the whole have been balled and dried, the balls are beaten pretty fine with mallets, or passed through a pair of rollers, then moistened with water, and laid in a heap to ferment. When the heap becomes quite warm, it is turned over to prevent the fermentation from progressing too fast. This operation is repeated several times, until the heap becomes perfectly and uniformly cool; it is then packed in hogsheads, and no further fermentation will ensue. The French and Germans sell their woad in balls, and they are couched by the dyer, or by some one he employs for that operation. I have bought many hogsheads of their balls sent to New York for a market.

The woad vats used in England are  $7\frac{1}{2}$  feet diameter at the bottom, 6 feet at the top, and 7 feet in depth. To set one of these, 560 pounds of woad is used with 24 pounds of indigo. This vat can be kept at work for six months when skillfully managed, by adding more woad and indigo when required. The quantity of woad used for the six months is 1,120 pounds, or one ton for each per annum. My consumption, when so employed in England, was 24 tons yearly; and my younger brother, who now occupies the same premises much enlarged, has consumed from sixty to seventy tons in one year.

Indigo used in the woad and other vats has to be deoxydized by fermentation, or by some suboxydized metal, and brought back to the same state as the liquor in making indigo when drawn from the steep, before it is oxydized in the beater; and if the fermentation of this liquor were regulated by the same means as is the woad vat, it would make an excellent and permanent blue dye. As the indigofera plant contains vastly more indigo than the isatis, why, if prepared after the same manner, would it not answer for both woad and indigo—at least with much smaller additions of indigo? The consumption of woad in Europe amounts, annually, to many thousands of tons, and if the dyers there could be supplied with the indigo plant prepared in the same way, there can be no doubt but the consumption would soon be quadrupled.

WM. PARTRIDGE.

## LEAD MINES AND LEAD TRADE.

According to the *Missouri Republican* of St. Louis—good authority—the product of the Upper Mississippi Mines, for the year just closed, exhibits but a slight increase on that of 1852—say, 17,186 pigs, equal to 1,203,020 lbs.

The receipts at this port, aggregate 441,889 pigs this year, against 409,314 last year. Of this 5,315 came from the Missouri, and the balance from the Upper and Lower Mississippi. The Galena table gives the quantity shipped per river at 402,343—deduct from this the Missouri receipts, and the balance, it is fair to suppose, came from the lower mines, say 34,231 pigs.

Prices are advancing each year, as will be observed by the general statement furnished above. That statement has reference to Galena rates. At this point they are relatively as progressive. In our last annual report we gave a running account of the prices for 1852, as follows: from the first of January to near the close of March \$4 25 was the rate, when it fell to \$4 20; and at the commencement of April declined to \$4 10; about the middle of April it rose to \$4 15, and continued to rise gradually until the latter part of May, when it attained \$4 50; from this time until the last of June it alternately stood at \$4 45 and \$4 50, and in July fell to \$4 35 and \$4 30, and thus remained until the middle of August when it ruled at \$4 40; in the early part of September a permanent advance commenced, and at the close \$4 50 was reached, which was held until the middle of November, when it went up to \$4 75; during the early part of December it ruled firmly at \$4 87½, and towards the middle at \$5, at the close \$5 25, at which price our report closed, noticing a decided upward tendency.

We give herewith, in a briefer form, the ruling prices of 1851 and the year just closed:—

	1851.	1852.		1851.	1852.
January...	\$4 38 a 4 40	5 50 a 5 75	July.....	4 25 a 4 30	5 35 a 5 50
February .	4 38 a 4 40	6 00 a 6 75	August ...	4 25 a 4 35	5 30 a 5 35
March ....	4 40 a 4 45	6 50 a 7 00	September	4 20 a ...	5 35 a 5 88
April.....	4 25 a 4 35	5 50 a 6 00	October... .	4 05 a 4 10	6 00 a 6 50
May .... .	4 15 a 4 20	5 05 a 6 50	November..	4 13 a 4 50	6 35 a 6 50
June .....	4 25 a 4 30	5 40 a 6 10	December..	4 25 a 4 30	6 35 a ...

However slight the increase this year, it is important as showing the first symptom of a favorable reaction noticed for several years. In 1847 the trade exceeded that of the preceding year, (1846,) but since that period the decline has not been gradual, but rapid, falling from 772,656 pigs in 1847, to 408,628, in 1852. This season this decline was arrested, and it is reasonable to suppose the trade will return to its former magnitude. The causes to which these effects were traced, are becoming less powerful. Mining in California is losing now the attraction it first wore, and emigration to that region does not swell its ranks, as formerly, with the most enterprising men engaged in the Upper Mississippi lead mines. Remunerative prices, too, will induce a more thorough and extensive system of working; shafts will be sunk below the water level in the small beds of rock; a general interest will be taken by all classes in increasing the product, as well by those who work for wages as others, by reason of increased prices; the proper machinery for draining will be procured, and capital and knowledge employed for a better and more extensive prosecution of the business. At the prices which now rule, a marked improvement in this branch of industry may be fully anticipated.

## MANUFACTURE OF ARTIFICIAL PEARLS.

In a paper recently read before the members of the Royal Asiatic Society, in England, it was stated that the artificial production of pearls from the fresh-water muscle-fish is carried on to a great extent in Hockhaw, China. The muscles are collected in April or May, and a small stone, or piece of brass or other substance, is introduced within the shell of each. A dose of from three to five spoonfuls of fish-scales, pounded and mixed with water, is then administered to the fish, and he is placed with others in the bottom of a pond. Here the fish remain, being supplied with suitable nourishment, for a year or more. They are then taken out, their shells divided carefully, and the substance which was introduced, which by this time is enveloped in a thick pearly material, extracted. By means of a small hole cut in the newly formed pearl, the stone or brass is removed, and the interior filled with white wax; a piece of the shell is then carefully fixed to the aperture, and the article is to all appearance a genuine pearl, and worth from a penny to eightpence a pair at Soochow.



## DIVIDENDS OF MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN NEW ENGLAND.

We publish below a statement exhibiting the capital, par value, and rate of dividends declared by certain manufacturing corporations in 1853:—

## DIVIDENDS OF MANUFACTURING COMPANIES OF NEW ENGLAND.

	Par.	Capital.	Dividends. 1853.	
Amoskeag .....	\$1,000	\$3,000,000	4	4
Appleton .....	1,000	600,000	4	4
Atlantic .....	1,000	1,800,000	4	4
Bates .....	100	400,000	4	0
Bay State .....	1,000	1,800,000	6	3
Boott Mills .....	1,000	1,200,000	4	4
Boston .....	900	450,000	\$25	\$30
Boston Gas .....	500	1,000,000	5	5
Chicopee .....	1,000	700,000	2	2
Coheco .....	500	1,300,000	\$30	\$30
Dwight .....	1,000	700,000	0	4
Great Falls .....	200	1,500,000	4	5
Hamilton .....	1,000	1,200,000	5	5
Hamilton Woolen .....	100	600,000	3	4
Jackson .....	900	540,000	0	0
Laconia .....	1,000	800,000	4	4
Lancaster Mills .....	450	900,000	4	4
Lawrence .....	1,000	1,500,000	4	5
Lawrence Machine .....	50	750,000	0	0
Lowell .....	600	2,000,000	\$30	\$30
Lowell Bleachery .....	200	300,000	5	5
Lowell Machine .....	500	600,000	6	0
Massachusetts Mills .....	1,000	1,800,000	4	4
Merrimac .....	1,000	2,500,000	5	5
Manchester .....	1,000	1,800,000	0	0
Middlesex .....	1,000	1,000,000	3	4
Nashua .....	500	1,000,000	3	3
New England Glass .....	500	500,000	5	6
New England Worsted .....	50	225,000	3	3
Otis .....	1,000	500,000	6	8
Palmer .....	1,000	160,000	0	0
Perkins .....	1,000	1,000,000	2	2
Salisbury .....	1,000	700,000	6	20
Salmon Falls .....	500	1,000,000	3	0
Sandwich Glass .....	100	300,000	5	5
Stark Mills .....	1,000	1,250,000	4	4
Suffolk .....	1,000	600,000	4	4
Thorndike .....	1,000	375,000	5	0
Tremont .....	1,000	600,000	4	4
York .....	1,000	1,200,000	4	3

## MANUFACTURE OF STARCH.

Edward Tucker, of Belfast, (Ireland,) has taken out a patent for a new method of manufacturing starch, which is thus described in the *London Journal*:—

This invention relates to the application and use of certain salts, (both alone and in combination with mineral acids,) for the more speedy and effective separation of pure starch from the glutinous and other foreign matters with which the starch itself is originally combined, as well as to the neutralizing or counteracting of the injurious effects of the vegetable acids generated in the process of starch making, and the increase in the amount of good starch from a given quantity of wheat or other grain. By the same means, any pure water is rendered suitable for starch making, although such water may be ill adapted for this purpose in its natural state. In carrying this invention into effect, the patentee submits the wheaten meal, or reduced grain, to the usual process of fermentation, and washes it, so as to separate the bran from the rest of the materials forming the substance to be treated. The starching liquor is then run into a vat and allowed to remain for about 36 hours, for precipitation. The

supernatant liquor is next run off, or removed, and the precipitate is broken up. A solution of sulphate of soda, or Glauber's salt, in boiling water, is prepared, in the proportion of about 13 lbs. of the salt to one ton of the wheat, or other grain under treatment; and after cooling down this solution, it is poured into the precipitated starch, and the vat being filled up with water, the entire contents are thoroughly mixed, and intimately incorporated by stirring. The mass is then allowed to stand for 24 or 30 hours perfectly quiescent. In the subsequent process, technically known as the "fine shift," when the water and slimes are removed, another solution of the same salt is employed, but in much smaller proportions, about 3 lbs. weight only being applied to one ton of wheat. At this stage, in combination with the sulphate of soda, a portion of sulphuric acid is used, in the proportion of about one quart of the acid to the produce of four tons of wheat. The acid, in a diluted state, is poured gradually into the vat, which is then nearly filled up with fresh water, and the whole contents are thoroughly mixed by agitation. When the starch has been precipitated, it is finished and prepared for sale, and used in the ordinary manner. The patentee remarks, that he has found sulphate of magnesia, muriate of soda, and other salts and acids, available for a similar purpose. This general process renders all pure water suitable for manufacturing starch, however hard and unsuitable it may have been originally. The pure starch is also better separated from the glutinous constituent of the grain; whilst the manufactured starch is superior in purity, sweetness, strength, fineness of texture, and whiteness, as compared with all starch made in the usual way; and the yield is greatly increased. This is an interesting invention for our starch manufacturers.

#### SCHUYLKILL AND CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE.

The amount of capital invested in coal-producing mines by individual operators, in Schuylkill County, Pennsylvania, as near as can be ascertained, exclusive of investments by land owners, which are very heavy, is as follows:—

Schuylkill Valley, 27 collieries.	\$803,300	West Branch, 42 collieries. . . .	\$1,190,000
Mill Creek, 14 collieries. . . . .	436,300	Tamaqua, or Little Schuylkill,	
East Norwegian, 7 collieries. . .	154,000	12 collieries. . . . .	552,000
West Norwegian, 7 collieries. . .	278,000		
Total investment. . . . .			\$3,413,600

In Maryland, which is a Cumberland district, in the bituminous region, the aggregate capital invested by the various companies in mining is estimated in excess of sixteen millions of dollars. The capital is, however, to a great degree nominal. The tonnage in 1853 was 536,575. The companies are many of them speculative bubbles, and the amount of capital actually invested for working purposes small. The coal deliveries have been as follows:—

#### THE CUMBERLAND COAL TRADE FROM 1842 TO 1853, INCLUSIVE.

	Jennon's R. Valley.	Braddock's Run Valley.	Piedmont Region.	Total.	Pennsylvania Trade.
1842 . . . . . tons.	575	951	....	1,708	1,108,001
1843 . . . . .	3,661	6,421	....	10,082	1,263,539
1844 . . . . .	5,156	9,734	....	14,890	1,631,669
1845 . . . . .	18,738	10,915	....	24,654	2,023,052
1846 . . . . .	11,240	18,555	....	29,795	2,343,992
1847 . . . . .	20,615	32,325	....	52,940	2,982,309
1848 . . . . .	36,571	48,000	....	79,571	3,089,238
1849 . . . . .	63,676	78,773	....	142,449	3,242,866
1850 . . . . .	76,950	119,898	....	196,848	3,332,614
1851 . . . . .	122,331	135,348	....	257,679	4,418,515
1852 . . . . .	174,891	159,287	....	334,178	5,317,010
1853 . . . . .	234,441	225,813	73,725	533,980	5,490,146
Total. . . . .	764,027	841,020	73,725	1,678,773	43,629,889

The Cumberland trade has undergone a great development in the past year; but its secluded position, and the dependence of the mines upon the transportation companies, are great drawbacks. The new coal companies last year talked of sending down 2,000,000 tons. The several companies, whose capitals nominally were \$18,000,000, held a meeting Jan. 5, 1853, with the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in relation to transportation, and they required facilities for 7,175 tons per day, or 2,150,000 tons per annum. The result is an increase of 200,000 tons.

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## MERCANTILE MISCELLANIES.

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### SUPPLIES FOR OUR EASTERN FISHERMEN.

We learn from an undoubted source that the difficulties hitherto experienced by our eastern fishermen in procuring supplies, when calling at St. Johns, Newfoundland, in distress from loss of cables, &c., have recently been removed, our consul at that port having made arrangements with one of the leading mercantile houses by which the articles required by our American vessels will in future be imported and always retained on hand. St. Johns is a fine and safe harbor, and being only 180 miles from the fishing ground of our vessels on the Grand Bank, would seem the most desirable port to run for in the event of accident.

We understand that cordage of the best description can be procured there on much more favorable terms than at home.

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### "NOTHING VENTURE, NOTHING HAVE," THE MAXIM OF THE SPECULATOR AND THE MERCHANT.

This is the common apology for rashness in all transactions.—"Nothing venture, nothing have," says the speculator, when he enters upon some undertaking which may considerably increase his wealth, or, on the other hand, may consummate his total ruin; which, to use another proverbial expression, may make him "a man or a mouse." The odds are rather extreme between these two positions. But, in the present day, men are in such a hurry to get rich, that rash ventures take the place of steady industry and perseverance, and men attempt to obtain in a few weeks or few months what formerly required years of application and integrity to effect. The annals of Capel-court would give us a curious insight into the numbers of those who, during the railway mania, were determined to have, however great might be their venture, but who found that they took nothing and lost much. This sentence was then continually in men's mouths—"Nothing venture, nothing have;" and the consequences were, that although some of those who really had nothing managed to climb up the ladder, yet that more who had something to venture speedily reduced their "noble to ninepence," and were brought down to cheese-parings, like the mouse. It may be true, that in all matters of commerce something must be ventured in order to secure a profit; a man who locks up his money in a chest without using it may keep it, but the bare possession will be of no value to him. But the risks of ordinary traffic are capable of being reduced to a certainty; your venture may be calculated, and, if you are content with a somewhat smaller profit, be to a great extent insured. As far as this goes the proverb is true, that if you venture nothing you will gain nothing. In all trade there must be speculation to a certain extent; it is the very essence of commerce; but reckless gambling, in matters of trade, is as injurious, as in horse-racing, the hazard-table, or cards. And one species of gambling frequently leads to the other. The same spirit, avarice, animates both; the same principle, "Nothing venture, nothing have," directs both.

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### CHINESE SHOPS.

Passing into some genuine Chinese streets, I came to the conclusion that, altogether Canton presented the most extraordinary sight I ever beheld. The streets are very narrow, and hung about in all directions with signs and advertisements. Every shop has a large upright board on each side of the door, usually painted white, and on it, in red or black letters, is inscribed a list of all the articles sold. Other signs are hung out over the street, and some are fixed to poles reaching from one side of the street to the other. Many bore puffing advertisements, such as, "This Old and Established shop," &c., "The Refulgent Sign. Original Maker of the finest quality of Caps," &c., "Canton Security Banking Establishment," and "No Two Prices at this Shop," was a very common notification. The Chinese writing looks very well in this way; and

being generally red letters upon white, black upon red or yellow, and blue upon white, the array of signs had a most gaudy and extraordinary effect.

In addition to this the shops are all open in front, and a large ornamented paper lantern is hung over the door. The best street, the Regent-street of Canton, was called Curiosity or Physic street, from the number of curiosity and druggists' shops in it. The former are very attractive, and have some curious collections of old bronzes and old china, which is always very highly prized by the Chinese, who value anything that is very old and strange, and will give higher prices for old china than we should give in England. Jade stones, which look like green opaque glass, carvings in bamboo, and innumerable other things, are among their wares. The carved rhinoceros horns are very handsome, and look, when fixed in a carved-wood stand, like cornucopias. They are rather expensive, fetching from forty to fifty dollars; but it is difficult for a stranger to buy anything really good. The best carvings are done in the cities of the interior, and residents pick them up at the death of mandarins and rich men, when their effects are generally sold.—*Elwe's Sketcher's Tour.*

#### A MODEL DUN FOR MERCHANTS.

We find in the *Dayleston (Penn.) Intelligencer*, the subjoined advertisement, which we transfer to the *Merchants' Magazine*, without charge:—

TO MONEY LENDERS AND SPECULATORS.—I want to pay my debts, and as the only means I can devise to get money without suing, I have resolved to expose at public sale, at the court house, on Tuesday, the second week of court, (when there will be a good many politicians about,) a large number of unsettled book accounts, and the like number of notes of various dates and amounts. Many of them against nice young men, who wear good clothes, drive fast horses, and pay particular attention to the ladies—and are, of course, A. No. 1. Some against men who think they do you a favor if they buy your goods and never pay for them—they are No. 2. Some against men who promise to pay to-morrow. They are not quite so good. But a full and complete printed catalogue of the names, dates and amounts will be distributed on the day of sale. Conditions, cash.

R. THORNTON.

N. B. The above accounts will be open for settlement until the day of sale.

#### COMMERCE A PEACE-MAKER.

Commerce has done more than all other influences combined to promote peace among men, and it ever shudders at the sight of the flashing steel. In order to see how a war between the principal nations of Europe will injure our financial interests, we have but to look at a single item of our national exports. The cotton crop of the United States cannot be used at home. When all our spindles are at work, we cannot use 800,000 bales out of a crop of 3,000,000. In 1851 we exported 927,237,089 lbs. of cotton, valued at \$112,315,317; in the year 1852, 1,093,230,639 lbs., valued at \$87,965,732; and last year—more than ever before since this staple was first planted—we exported 1,111,570,370 lbs., valued at \$109,456,404. A general war throughout Europe must greatly diminish the power of our regular customers to consume this staple, and there are no looms in other quarters of the world which can make up the deficiency. Our total exports of domestic produce for the last year were \$189,869,162, and of this, as we have seen, over \$109,000,000 were in raw cotton. Stop this traffic, and who does not see that the great heart of trade is at once paralyzed.

#### HUMAN MONEY BAGS.

Many a man there is, clothed in respectability, and proud of his honor, whose central idea of life is interest and ease—the conception that other men are merely tools to be used as will best serve him; that God has endowed him with sinew and brain merely to scramble and get; and so, in the midst of this grand universe, which is a perpetual circulation of benefit, he lives like a sponge on a rock, to absorb, and bloat, and die. Thousands in this great city are living so, who never look out of the narrow circle of self-interest; whose decalogue is their arithmetic; whose bible is their ledger; who have so contracted, and hardened, and stamped their natures, that in any spiritual estimate they would only pass as so bags of dollars.



## CURIOUS FACTS RELATING TO GOLD.

Among the many modes of practically applying gold, money is not the least curious and interesting. The substances of which money is composed are more numerous than many persons imagine. When society rises above the level of mere bartering transactions, any substance which is equally valued by buyer and seller may become money; and there then arises simply a question of degree, as to the fitness of one or another material. One of the earliest kinds of money was cattle, an article being valued at so many oxen; but this is obviously a coin that is inapplicable to small purchasers, for it would puzzle the seller to give change out of an ox. Shells are used to a great extent as money in India, the Indian Islands, and Africa; the cowry shells of India have a value of about thirty-two to an English farthing. Cocoa-nuts, almonds, and maize have all had to do duty as money, in certain times and countries. In hunting countries, skins are a very common kind of coin; and stamped pieces of leather are said to have been used in England in the time of Edgar. In some regions salt is used as money, cut into convenient brick-shaped pieces. In countries where rents and wages are estimated in given quantities of corn, corn may be said to be money. Dried fish is often the money of Iceland and Newfoundland; sugar has at times been a West India money; and Adam Smith tells us of a Scotch village in which nails were a current coin at the ale-house and the baker's.

But metals supersede all the above heterogeneous list in a more advanced state of society. Brass money was made in Ireland during the time of the Tudors; and at the same period lead was used for small coins in England. Charles the Second had farthings of tin; and his successor had small coins of pewter and of gun-steel. Iron was used by some of all earlier nations, and platinum is used at the present day in Russia.

It appears, therefore, that besides silver and copper, gold has many rivals as materials for coins. All yield precedence to it, however; for no other metal possesses at once so many qualities fitted for this purpose. It is very solid and dense; it is divisible or separable in an extraordinary degree; it is very little affected by air or moisture, or ordinary usage; its supply is (relatively) very limited; and its value presents a remarkable approach to uniformity in different countries and different times.

Our modern potentates, in England at least, have no trouble to obtain gold for coinage; bullion dealers, in the ordinary course of their trade, voluntarily bring gold to the mint to be coined. But such was not always the case in earlier times, nor is it now always the case in other countries; for the rulers thought it incumbent on them to place some check upon the locomotive propensities of gold. Sometimes gold was not allowed to be sent out of the country; sometimes a bonus was offered to the holders of gold to permit it to be coined; and sometimes an interdict was put up against the use of gold for trinkets and ornaments.

Perhaps the most intense gold fever the world has known—not so widely spread, perhaps, but more deep than that of California—was *alchemy*. When men thought that common cheap metals might be transmuted into gold, no wonder that they racked their brains to discover the chemical means of effecting the transmutation. The world possessed many Oldbucks, and many Dousterswivels, the deceived and the deceivers, among the alchemical craft. How the ardent students of this mystery carried on their researches, sober history or pleasant romance have made familiar to most readers; but it is not perhaps so generally known, that among our English monarchs, Edward III., Henry IV., Henry VI., Edward IV., and Henry VIII., all showed a tendency to believe in the transmuting power of alchemy; and they looked with a longing eye to the possible enrichment of their exchequer by these means. Edward III. encouraged the alchemy of Raymond Lully, until hopes were dashed by failure. Henry IV. seems rather to have feared the art than to have relied on it as a State engine. Henry VI. "patted on the back" certain alchemists, who promised him a golden return; but on their failure, he appointed a commission of inquiry, as strangely constituted as any known in our country, for it consisted of two friars, the queen's physician, a schoolmaster, an alderman of London, a fishmonger, two grocers, and two mercers. Mr. Rudding, who notices this commission in his "Annals of the Coinage," was not able to discover any record of the results of the inquiry. That this goodly cluster of Henrys and Edwards failed to make gold by the transmuting process was, perhaps, after all, more a subject of regret than of surprise to them; for it is no easy matter to detect the cheaters from the cheated among the worshippers of the "philosophers' stone;" and these worshippers, or at least some

of them, may possibly have belonged quite as much to the former as to the latter class.

*Bullion, sterling, standard*—all are terms employed in connection with gold as a coined metal, or as a metal about to be coined; and they let us into some curious facts concerning gold coinage. When a bullion dealer or an accountant speaks of standard gold, or a jeweler praises his goods as being made of fine gold, what is meant by these terms? And what is sterling? And are standard, and fine, and sterling, three names for the same quality?

Perhaps these questions have not been put exactly in this form, but the subject of them must have occurred to many persons. The word sterling has now very little other meaning than as a name for English coined money, so that a pound sterling means an English pound coin; but originally it had a little wider meaning. A pound in money was, Mr. Ruding tells us, in earlier times in England, equivalent to a pound of silver; that is, lb. (silver) and £ were equivalent. But when this equality was, from various causes, disturbed, the word sterling was used to designate the coined silver money, whether of pure silver or not; and the same name became afterwards applied to gold. Standard expresses the degree of fineness in gold. For coining purposes, gold is almost invariably alloyed with a little silver and copper, which renders it less flexible and more durable. A carat, in gold assaying, is an imaginary weight or rather ratio; any piece of gold is supposed to weigh twenty-four carats, and the fineness is expressed by the number of carats of pure gold; it is in fact only a peculiar mode of expressing the purity of a gold alloy. At different times the standard of English gold coins has varied greatly; but for a long period back it has uniformly been twenty-two carats fine; that is, out of every twenty-four parts by weight, twenty-two are fine or pure gold, the remaining two being copper and silver. The fine gold of the jeweler is as nearly pure as can conveniently be wrought into durable forms; but ordinary jeweler's gold is much alloyed.

Although gold coin for this country is made only at the mint, yet Birmingham is, in some respects, the headquarters of the coining art in modern times, chiefly through the famous establishment of Boulton & Watt, at Soho. Birmingham produces an immense quantity of stamped work in brass and other metals; and the die-makers, who make the stamps for this process, are merely an humbler grade of those who make the dies for coins. The dies are cut in hard steel by hand, a laborious and tedious operation. In the last century the famous Soho establishment not only coined copper money for the English government, but money of various kinds for foreign governments. The dies were produced by men very eminent in that line; men who, indeed, have rightly obtained a niche among artistic worthies. The great establishment, which had suffered much decline as one after another wealthy partner retired from it, was finally broken up by an auction sale in April, 1850; and on that occasion the lots exemplified the former extent of the coining arrangements. There were some of the most celebrated medals which had appeared in various European countries during the reign of George III.; the dies by which these medals had been stamped; British copper coins, and the dies for them; many varieties of French copper coins, with the dies; and a great variety of other coins, medals, and tokens. Birmingham still makes copper coins, by the ton weight at a time, for various countries. When Boulton & Watt commenced coining, in 1787, they had eight cutting-out presses, and eight coining processes. On one occasion the firm coined many tons of five-shilling pieces for the British government, of the silver obtained by the capture of a Spanish galleon; a troop of soldiers guarded the premises while coining was in operation.

But it is only of gold—the shining tempter, gold—that we have here to speak. The actual processes of coining are too minute and technical to be described here; they fittingly find a place in the cyclopædias, where the alloying, the melting, the casting, the rolling, the cutting, the stamping, the milling, the assaying, the weighing—all come under notice in their proper order. But there is one curious matter relating to the career of gold coins, after they come into the hands of the public, which is worth a little attention.

*The wearing away of gold coin*, by the constant friction to which it is exposed, is a curious matter, both mechanically and financially. No one can say whither the worn particles go; the pocket, the purse, the skin of the hand, the wooden till, the metal cash-box—all must rob the golden sovereigns of something of their weight; but we cannot see the process of diminution, nor catch the truant particles as they fly. Then, when gone, somebody must bear the loss, and who shall this be? A baker, who takes a sovereign one day, and pays it away to his miller the next, does not pay the veritable sovereign itself—it is a little lighter than when he received it; and although even Mr.

Cotton's exquisitely delicate apparatus might not be able to detect the amount of deficiency, yet deficiency there is, and several repetitions of it amount to an appreciable quantity.

From very careful investigations made by the officers of the mint, toward the close of the last century, it was found that 78 1-10th silver shillings, taken as a fair average from all those then in circulation, were required to make 1 lb. troy, whereas 62 is the number when new. Eleven years afterward another fair average was taken and another examination made, when it was found that 82 9 40th shillings were required to make a pound. But this diminution of weight is excessive, and is not likely to be exhibited by the less worn and more frequently renewed silver coinage of the present day. Still it is unquestionable that the gold and silver coins are exposed to daily wear and diminution. The government requested Mr. Cavendish and Mr. Hatchett, two distinguished Fellows of the Royal Society, to make an extensive investigation respecting the power of metals to resist friction, and their results are highly curious. They made various alloys of silver, copper, platina, iron, tin, lead, bismuth, manganese, nickel, cobalt, zinc, antimony, and arsenic, with gold. They rubbed plates of different kinds of metal over each other half a million times, to determine which resist friction best, and they rotated similar pieces among each other in a barrel. The effects were such as to reflect no little credit on those, whoever they were, who established the standard of English gold coin; for the English standard (22 gold to 2 alloy) and the quality of the alloy (silver and copper combined) were found about the best of all the combinations subjected to experiment.

In 1807 the mint officers, wishing to ascertain how much the current coin had actually lost by wear, selected at random one thousand good guineas, from a banker, and found that they had lost, on an average, 19s. per cent in value. A hundred guineas from a shopkeeper's till had lost 22s. per cent. Two hundred half-guineas exhibited a loss of 42s. per cent, the smallest coins being subjected to more severe wear than the larger. Mr. Jacob, a great authority on the subject of the precious metal, has stated it as his opinion, that, taking the average of all the gold coins in this country, and an average of all the hard usage to which the coins are exposed, each one bears an annual loss of about 1.900th by friction, which is a little more than a farthing in the pound. In silver coins the loss is supposed to be five or six times greater, owing to the more unceasing circulation of silver than gold, and to the less fitness of the metal to bear friction. The matter may be stated thus: Put 900 new sovereigns and 900 new shillings into average ordinary circulation; in twelve month's time the former will be worth about 899, and the latter about 894.

Of all the substances on which man exercises his manufacturing ingenuity, gold is perhaps that which admits of being brought to the most extraordinary degree of fineness. Many of the productions in this department of industry are really "curiosities." Is not a solid, unbroken, uniform sheet of gold, less than 1-500th part the thickness of a sheet of ordinary printing paper, a curiosity? Is it not a curiosity to know that one ounce of gold may be made to cover the floor of an ordinary sitting room; that one grain of gold will gild thirty coat-buttons; and that the covering of gold upon gold lace is very far thinner than even leaf gold? Let us glance a little at these remarkable productions.

And first for gold-leaf and the gold-beating processes whereby it is produced. Gold-leaf, in strictness, it certainly is not; for it is found that a minute per centage of silver and of copper is necessary to give the gold a proper malleable quality—a per centage of perhaps one in seventy or eighty. The refiner manages this alloy, and brings the costly product to a certain stage of completion; he melts the gold and the cheaper alloys in a black-lead crucible; he pours the molten metal into an ingot mould six or eight inches long; he removes the solidified and cooled ingot from its mould, and passes it repeatedly between two steel rollers, until it assumes the thickness of a ribbon; and this ribbon, about one-hundredth of an inch in thickness, and presenting a surface of about five hundred square inches to an ounce, passes next into the hands of the gold-beater.

The working-tools, the processes, and the products of a gold-beater, are all remarkable. That puzzling material, "gold-beater's skin," is an indispensable aid to him; it is a membrane of extreme thinness and delicacy, but yet tough and strong, procured from the intestines of the ox; eight hundred pieces of this skin, four inches square, constitute a packet with which the gold-beater labors, and thus he proceeds:—A hundred and fifty bits of ribbon gold, an inch square, are interleaved with as many vellum leaves four inches square; they are beaten for a long time with a ponderous hammer, on a smooth marble slab, until the gold has thinned and expanded to the size of the

vellum. How the workman manages so as to beat all the pieces equally, and yet beat none into holes, he alone can answer; it is one of the mysteries of his craft. The gold is liberated from its vellum prison, and each piece cut into four; the hundred and fifty have thus become six hundred, and these are interleaved with six hundred pieces of gold-beater's skin, which are then packed into a compact mass. Another beating then takes place—more careful, more delicate, more precise than the former—until the gold, expanded like a silk-worm, so far as its envelope will admit, requires to be again released. The leaves are again divided into four, by which the six hundred become twenty-four hundred; these are divided into three parcels of eight hundred each, and each parcel is subjected to a third beating. Heavy as the hammers are, there are yet degrees of heaviness; first, a sixteen-pounder gives its weighty thumps, then a twelve-pounder, and in this last operation a hammer of ten pounds is employed.

Now, if we exercise a little arithmetic, we shall find that the thin ribbon of gold has become thinner in an extraordinary degree; in fact, it is reduced to about 1-180th part of its thickness. A sheet of paper is equal in thickness to 800 gold ribbons, but one gold ribbon is equal to 180 gold leaves; thus the little ingot of two ounces becomes spread out to a very large area. An apartment twelve feet square might be carpeted with gold for six or eight guineas; a thin carpet, it is true, but one of sound honest gold, purer than even standard gold.

The applications of this exquisitely fine substance are numerous and varied. In the edges of books, in picture-frames and looking-glasses, in the gorgeous decorations of the House of Lords and other sumptuous apartments, in gilt leather—we see some among the many applications of gold-leaf. In all these cases the gold is applied and secured by the aid of a particular kind of cement or gold size; and this cement differs in character, according as the gold is or is not to be burnished with a smooth piece of agate or flint. The whole of the accompanying processes are full of ingenious "curiosities," both in the effects produced, and in the modes of producing them; but we hasten to glance at one of the other forms of extremely delicate attenuation of gold.

Gold-lace is *not* gold-lace. It does not deserve this title, for the gold is applied as a surface to silver. It is not even silver-lace, for the silver is applied to a foundation of silk. Therefore, when we are admiring the glittering splendor of gold-lace, we should, if "honor be given where honor is due," remember that it is silk-lace, with a silver-gilt coating. The silken threads for making this material are wound round with gold wire, so thickly as to conceal the silk; and the making of this gold wire is one of the most singular mechanical operations imaginable. In the first place, the refiner prepares a solid rod of silver, about an inch in thickness; he heats this rod, applies upon the surface a coating of gold-leaf, burnishes this down, applies another coating, burnishes this down, and so on, until the gold is about one-hundredth part the thickness of the silver. Then the rod is subjected to a train of processes, which brings it down to the state of a fine wire; it is passed through holes in a steel plate, lessening step by step in diameter. The gold never deserts the silver, but adheres closely to it, and shares all its mutations; it was one-hundredth part the thickness of the silver at the beginning, and it maintains the same ratio to the end.

As to the thinness to which the gold-coated rod of silver can be brought, the limit depends on the delicacy of human skill; but the most wondrous example ever known was brought forward by the late Dr. Wollaston, a man of extraordinary tact in minute experiments. This is an example of a solid gold wire, without any silver. He procured a small rod of silver, bored a hole through it from end to end, and inserted in this hole the smallest gold wire he could procure; he subjected the silver to the usual wire-drawing process, until he had brought it to the finest attainable state; it was, in fact, a silver wire as fine as a hair, with the gold wire in its centre. How to isolate this gold wire was the next point: he subjected it to warm nitrous acid, by which the silver was dissolved, leaving a gold wire one thirty-thousandth of an inch in thickness—perhaps the thinnest round wire that the hand of man has yet produced. But this wire, though beyond all comparison finer than any employed in manufactures, does not approach in thinness the film of gold on the surface of the silver in gold-lace. It has been calculated that the gold on the very finest silver wire for gold-lace is not more than *one-third of one-millionth of an inch* in thickness; that is, not above one-tenth the thickness of ordinary leaf gold! The mind gets not a little bewildered by these fractions; but we shall appreciate the matter in the following way:—Let us imagine that a sovereign could be rolled or beaten into the form of a ribbon, one inch in width, and as thin as this film; then this ribbon might form a girdle completely round the Crystal Palace, with perhaps "a little to spare."



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 THE BOOK TRADE.
 

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- 1.—*Spiritualism*. By JOHN W. EDMONDS and GEORGE T. DEXTER, M. D. With an Appendix, by NATHANIEL P. TALLMADGE, late United States Senator, and Governor of Wisconsin. Fourth Edition. 8vo., pp. 505. New York: Partridge & Brittan.
- 2.—*A Discussion of the Facts and Philosophy of Ancient and Modern Spiritualism*. By S. B. BRITTAN and B. W. RICHMOND. 8vo., pp. 377. New York: Partridge & Brittan.
- 3.—*The Present Age, and Inner Life: A Sequel to Spiritual Intercourse—Modern Mysteries Classified and Explained*. By ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS, author of "Nature's Divine Revelations," "Harmonica," &c. Illustrated with Engravings. 8vo., pp. 281. New York: Partridge & Brittan.

Not the least remarkable among the moral phenomena of the age are the various manifestations which, under the names of "rappings," "table turnings," "involuntary writings and speakings, &c., claiming spiritual origin, though developed through mortal mediums, have, within the past three or four years, excited such profound and wide-spread interest both in this country and in Europe. We have not witnessed any of these phenomena, but we are not of those who reject every new faith or philosophy that goes athwart their prejudice, or because they have not tested all the miracles that may be asserted as necessary to justify the one, or examined all the premises, arguments, and conclusions assumed as essential to establish the other. They are fit twins, the bigotry that stands doggedly in the way of new faiths, refusing to test them, and the ignorance which, by the *ipse dixit* of its own stupidity, ignores the advances of philosophy. We regard it as quite too summary and unjust a mode of judgment to refuse a hearing to whatever subject challenges our investigation, especially when that subject is become widely public, and exercises the attention of the high and low, the learned and the unlearned; when its discussion is confined to no circle nor class, but finds believers and advocates among statesmen and churchmen, the latter, often against their education, prejudice, and habitual belief. Our investigation of the subject of the three volumes before us has been of the secondary or reading order, and somewhat limited at that. As near as we can get at it from data thus collated, the object of this remarkable modern spirit unfolding appears to be to quicken and strengthen the belief of mankind in God and the immortality of the soul—in fact, to amplify and realize Christianity, which, in the "hands of creedsmen" and dogmatists has shrunk largely into mere theory and formalism. Two of the three volumes before mentioned—"Spiritualism," by Edmonds and Dexter, and the "Discussion" between Brittan and Richmond—cover almost the whole ground in question. The first is a revelation of experiences in regard to the spiritual phenomena, prefaced by eloquent expositions of the spiritual belief of the joint authors, and appendix with an interesting paper by ex-senator Tallmadge. The volume makes no pretensions to theory or philosophy, being rather a simple, earnest record of facts, of which the writers have been cognizant, and of repeated spirit communications, chiefly from the spirit of Lord Bacon. The "Discussion" is the subject matter of a series of letters, written alternately (originally published in the "Spiritual Telegraph") by Prof. S. B. Brittan in defense of the genuineness of ancient and modern spiritualism, and Dr. B. W. Richmond, who holds that all the so-called spiritual phenomena are traceable and referable to purely material causes. The subject is broadly and ably discussed, and a great array of facts and arguments brought to sustain both sides; but from our reading, we must incline decidedly to the opinion that the material hypothesis of Mr. Richmond is not sustained. The character of the other work, by Andrew Jackson Davis, the celebrated "Poughkeepsie seer," may be somewhat inferred from its title. It throws much curious and interesting light upon the general subject under notice. The perusal of these three volumes, for which we are under obligation to the publishers, will hardly disincline us from looking further into the matter, as opportunity shall permit.

- 4.—*Home Scenes and Home Sounds: Or, The World from My Window*. By H. MARION STEPHENS. 12mo., pp. 288. Boston: Petridge & Co.

This volume of sketches is very pleasantly and amusingly written. Some of the pieces have appeared before in the "American Union," "Gleason's Pictorial," and other papers. The subjects are various. Many of them show considerable merit.

- 5.—*Health Trip to the Tropics*. By N. P. WILLIS. 12mo., pp. 421. New York: Charles Scribner.

A series of letters descriptive of his visit to the tropical regions. Most delightfully written, and exceedingly entertaining. He gives an account of his trip to the Bermudas, St. Thomas, Martinique, also an insight into the manners and customs of the natives of these islands; the attractions of the climate, so soothingly adapted to the invalid; the appearance of the country, &c. His jaunt through some of the Southern States, and his visit to the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, is finely described. The many incidents interwoven in these sketches, of life in those regions, from the graceful pen of the author, added to his superior power of description, give a charm to the book quite captivating. The perusal of the letters will afford a rich entertainment, both amusing and profitable to the general reader. To the invalid, this tropical pilgrimage may be beneficial as an inducement to try the effects of these genial climes, which are so easy of access, for the restoration of health and spirits, which benefit the author so fully realized.

- 6.—*Life on the Plains and among the Diggings: Being Scenes and Adventures of an Overland Journey to California*. With particular Incidents of Route, Mistakes, and Sufferings of the Emigrants—The Indian Tribes—The Present and the Future of the Great West. By A. DELANO. pp. 384. Auburn & Buffalo: Miller, Orton & Mulligan.

The title of this book is suggestive of its contents. Mr. Delano was one of a company who left Dayton, Ohio, April 5th, 1849, and traveled the wild wastes between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. He portrays with much vividness the trials and difficulties of various kinds which marked their course through this perilous journey. In his short sojourn with the Indians of California, he is able to give much that is interesting in regard to their mode of life, habits, &c. Also the hardships which the early emigrants, especially the miners, encountered, showing how a vast work was undertaken and completed by individual enterprise, in overcoming the natural barriers of the climate and the face of the country in gold digging. His own experience and that of others is written by him in the form of a diary, which gives a freshness to the incidents and adventures related. The reader will find it both amusing and instructive.

- 7.—*Early Engagements, and Florence*. (A Sequel.) By MARY FRAZER. 12mo., pp. 281. Cincinnati: Moore, Anderson, Wiltack & Keys.

The scenes are laid in the South and West. The story unfolds the evils resulting from the rashness and thoughtlessness with which early engagements and marriages are too frequently attended. Marriage is a sacred institution, made so by the Creator for the happiness of the race. To attain its true end, all matrimonial alliances should be entered into thoughtfully, reverently, soberly. Such unions only will be followed by His blessing, consecrated and become holy, and made productive of true happiness. By this simple story, founded on the above sentiments, the object of the book is pleasantly, forcibly, and truthfully illustrated.

- 8.—*Oriental and Sacred Scenes: From Notes of Travel in Greece, Turkey, and Palestine*. By FISHER HOWE. 12mo., pp. 407. New York: M. W. Dodd.

A fellow-traveler with the author of this work truly remarks that there are many books on the lands of the Bible, but few reliable ones—and fewer still from intelligent Christian laymen, unprofessional and unpoetic. Although the present volume does not profess to occupy the sphere of critical investigation or elaborate, historic, and antiquarian research, it nevertheless contains much in relation to the scenes, manners, and customs of the parts visited by the author that will interest not only the biblical student, but the general reader. It is illustrated with maps, and a number of highly-colored engravings.

- 9.—*Romantic Incidents in the Lives of the Queens of England*. By J. P. SMITH, Esq., author of "Stanfield Hall," "Amy Lawrence," &c. 12mo. New York: Garrett & Co.

This volume furnishes another illustration of the trite but truthful proverb, that history is more interesting than romance. There is certainly much of the latter in the lives of the personages pictured in the present publication. It contains agreeably written sketches of incidents in the lives of Elizabeth Woodville, Queen consort of Edward IV., Eleanora of Aquitaine, Queen consort of Henry IV., Matilda of Flanders, Queen consort of William the Conqueror, and Matilda Atheling, Queen consort of Henry I. The volume is illustrated with several very pretty engravings.

- 10.—*Autobiography of an Actress; or Eight Years on the Stage.* By ANNA CORA MOWATT. 12mo., pp. 448. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

Mrs. Mowatt, known to the world as a successful dramatist and actress, becomes more truly known and appreciated as we peruse the record of her life's experiences. She, who graced her profession by her life, shows that any calling, however stigmatized by popular opinion, can be honored and elevated by the example of such a character. The history of her childhood, her marriage, the reverses of fortune, which resulted in the surrender of her loved home, are touchingly portrayed. We admire her artistic and literary abilities; but aside from these attainments, we honor her for her true moral courage, exhibited in her whole career, public and private. All who read her history will see what faith, accompanied with indomitable courage, can accomplish. We see a physically feeble woman surmounting difficulties, struggling with opposition, enduring trials of every kind with a fearless fortitude. The book is simply and beautifully written, and cannot fail to answer the design for which it was intended, viz., to inspire every struggling sister in the great human family with courage to meet severest trials, and to look upon them as blessings in disguise—to strengthen the heart and hands in the performance of daily duties, however hardly paid.

- 11.—*Woman's Medical Guide.* Containing Essays on the Physical, Moral, and Educational Development of Females, and the Homeopathic Treatment of their Diseases in all periods of Life; together with Directions for the Remedial Use of Water and Gymnastics. By J. H. PULTE, M. D. 12mo., pp. 336. Cincinnati: Moore, Anderson, Wilstack & Seys. New York: Newman & Iveson.

The spread of Homeopathy throughout the country, during the last ten years, has been great, beyond, we are told, the expectations of its most sanguine advocates. That it is daily increasing, any one who takes cognizance of what is going on in the world, must acknowledge. As an evidence of this it is only necessary to refer to the great number of works on the theory and practice of Homeopathy, and the increasing demand for such works. True or false, it numbers among its advocates, laymen and leaders of education, intelligence, and refinement. The object of the present volume is to supply a want felt by women who have heretofore taken their ideas of physical education, hygiene, &c., from Allopathic writers, but now, since their conversion to Homeopathy, expect the Homeopathic practitioners to furnish them with similar instructions. This, the first work on the topics embraced in the title page quoted, is designed to supply the want referred to above.

- 12.—*Homeopathic Domestic Medicine.* By J. LAURIE, M. D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, Senior Physician of the Westminster and Lambeth Homeopathic Medical Institution Dispensary. Arranged as a Practical Work for Students: Containing a Glossary of Medical Terms. Sixth American Edition, Enlarged and Improved. By A. GERARD HALL, M. D. 8vo., pp. 826. New York: Wm. Radde.

In reproducing the present edition (the sixth) Dr. Laurie, one of the most accomplished writers and practitioners of the school, has made such additions and alterations as he regarded essential in assisting the patients or administration. The success of the work in England, and the exhaustion of five previous editions in the United States, would naturally lead to the inference that it had fulfilled its mission of dispensing healing aid to invalids, and supplied the requirements of those who need a manual of the kind. Dr. Hall, the American editor, has added, in an appendix, articles on "The Pulse, and Circulation of the Blood," "Conditions of Sleep," and "Conditions of the Heart," which add materially to the value of the work. The glossary of medical terms employed in and appended to this work will be useful to those who have not made the technicalities of medicine a study.

- 13.—*The Lost Prince: Facts tending to prove the Identity of Louis the Seventeenth of France and the Rev. Eleazar Williams, Missionary among the Indians of North America.* By JOHN H. HANSON.

This volume exhibits an outline of the results of the investigation into the history of the Rev. Eleazar Williams, and seeks to establish as a historical fact the identity of the Indian Missionary with Louis XVII. of France. The author of this interesting book has grouped together many circumstances, and produced documents which will be very apt to convince the reader on a perusal that we really have "a Bourbon among us."

- 14.—*Historical Collections of Georgia*; Compiled from Original Records and Official Documents. By the Rev. GEORGE WHITE, M. A., author of the "Statistics of Georgia." New York: Putney & Russell. 8vo., pp. 688.

Mr. White has embodied in this volume the most interesting facts, traditions, biographical sketches, anecdotes, and whatever else relates to the history of Georgia, and from the very charter of the colony given to Gen. Oglethorpe by king George II., not an incident of any note is omitted. The revolutionary struggle, with its legendary tales and stories, occupies a large space; Indian affairs are also prominent, with their traditional wars, love stories, treaties, &c. A large portion of the value of the volume is in the immense number of official documents it contains, which, of course, are the highest authority for the matters of which they treat. The descriptions of the counties, and the natural curiosities to be found in each, are very fully treated of and illustrated by engravings of various sorts. The biographies of distinguished individuals are a leading feature of the work, as are their portraits among the numerous embellishments. The engravings are generally remarkably good for a work of this kind, though they are not a little unequal in merit. The print, paper, and getting up are a high credit to the enterprising publishers, Messrs. Putney & Russell.

- 15.—*Autographs for Freedom*. By JULIA GRIFFITHS. 12mo., pp. 309. New York: James C. Derby. Auburn: Alden, Beardsley & Co.

In commending this, the second volume of "The Autographs of Freedom" to the public, the Anti-Slavery Society, under whose auspices it appears, through their Secretary, Julia Griffiths, "congratulate themselves and the friends of freedom generally on the progress made during the past year by the cause to which the book is devoted." The volume contains original letters, sketches, and poems from many of the most talented anti-slavery men and women in the United States, with their (*fac simile*) autographs. It is also illustrated with portraits (in the best style of line engraving) of J. R. Giddings, Antoinette L. Brown, William W. Brown, Lewis Tappan, Horace Greeley, Gerrit Smith, Charles L. Reason, Frederic Douglass, Henry Ward Beecher, Wm. H. Seward, Harriet B. Stowe, &c., each of whom have contributed to the value and interest of the work.

- 16.—*A History of Roman Classical Literature*.—By R. W. BROWNE, M. H. Ph. D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Professor of Classical Literature in Kings College, London. 8vo., pp. 520. Philadelphia: Blanchard & Lea.

Those who have read the author's history of Greek Literature will need no recommendation for the present volume. Like that, it meets a want long felt, presenting, as it does, to the student and general reader, information widely dispersed through a great variety of publications. The work is written in perspicuous, elegant, and agreeable style.

- 17.—*Conversion: Its Theory and Process Practically Delineated*. By Rev. THEODORE SPENCER. 8vo., pp. 408. New York: M. W. Dodd.

The objects of this work, as stated in the preface, are "to enlighten the inquirer in relation to his duty to God; to encourage the believer in faith and hope; and to aid the churches in advancing the work of grace in their congregations." The writer is an "orthodox" minister, and his work will no doubt meet with great favor from the many who sympathize with his theological views.

- 18.—*Life Scenes: Scenes Sketched in Light and Shadow from the World Around Us*. By FRANCIS A. DARIVAGE. With Illustrations by S. W. Rowse, engraved by Baker, Smith, and Andrews. 12mo., pp. 408. Boston: B. B. Mussey.

The contents of this volume have for the most part appeared from time to time in the leading magazines and journals of the day. The stories, the materials for which have been gathered from various sources, are well told; and the sketches written in the intervals of relaxation from labor are replete with agreeable thoughts, embodied in chaste and graceful words.

- 19.—*Hufeland's Art of Prolonging Life*. Edited by ERASMUS WILSON, F. R. S. 18mo., pp. 328. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

This work has long enjoyed a wide reputation in Germany. It was first translated into English in 1797. The public are indebted to Dr. Wilson for restoring to his sphere of usefulness an able and accomplished instructor. It is replete with sound and practical suggestions on the subject of which it treats.



- 20.—*Summary of the Art of War; or a New Analytical Compend of the Principal Combinations of Strategy, of Grand Tactics, and of Military Policy.* By BARON DE JOMINI, General-in-Chief and Aid-de-camp General to his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias. Translated from the French by Major O. F. Winship, Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. A., and Lieut. E. E. McLean, 1st Infantry, U. S. A. 12mo. pp. 353. New York: G. P. Putnam & Co.

This volume was first published at St. Petersburg in 1837, and dedicated to the Emperor of all the Russias, who, from the present aspect of affairs, may find it necessary to refer to its table of contents on the subject-matter of the treatise. It discusses the present theory of war and its utility, and defines the six branches of the art. It has chapters on the policy and the philosophy of war, on strategy, grand tactics, and battles; logistics on the practical art of moving armies, the formation and employment of troops for combat, &c. If the philosophy of Davis, Robinson, Brittan, Edwards, and other spiritualists of our time, becomes universal, the "Art of War," (so artistically and scientifically delineated by Baron De Jomini,) will become a relic of man's undeveloped material infancy.

- 21.—*Lectures on Female Scripture Characters.* By WM. JAY, author of "Morning and Evening Exercises." 12mo, pp. 351. New York: R. Carter & Brothers.

This is the last published work of the venerable author. It consists of a series of lectures on the female biography of the Old and New Testament Scriptures. The preface of the author is dated "Perry Place, December, 1853," and while the last sheet of the work was passing through the press, the author was summoned to the spiritual world. He died on Tuesday, December 27, 1853, at the advanced age of 84. The subjects of the lectures are—the Shunamite; Mary Magdalene; Hannah; Anna, the Prophetess; the Woman of Canaan; the Woman who anointed the Saviour's head; the Poor Widow; the Penitent Sinner; the Woman of Samaria; Lydia; Dorcas; the Elect Lady; the Deformed Daughter of Abraham; Martha and Mary, and Lot's Wife. In commenting on the female characters of the past, the preacher feels himself unfettered and able to deal freely with the faults as well as the excellencies of woman, leaving the application to the consciences and the discretion of a present audience.

- 22.—*Lewie; or the Bended Twig.* By COUSIN CICILY, author of "Silver Lake Stories," &c., &c. 12mo., pp. 344. New York: James C. Derby. Auburn: Alden, Beardsley & Co.

Most of the incidents in this narrative are substantially true, illustrating the deplorable effects of neglect of rightly training and guiding the waywardness of childhood. The career of Lewie is traced through a petted youth, an ungoverned manhood, and his sufferings are depicted by the terrible consequences resulting from an uncontrolled temper. Many other scenes and incidents are interwoven in the story, which make it pleasant and attractive. But the moral of the book is inestimable, and its being founded on facts will make it more acceptable to the reader. The writer cannot fail to be good, as she so faithfully portrays the evils which owe their origin to the criminal neglect of proper parental discipline.

- 23.—*The Jew of Verona: an Historical Tale of the Italian Revolutions of 1846-9.* Translated from the Second Revised Italian Edition. 2 vols., 12mo., pp. 413 and 377. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

The translation and publication of this work, we are informed, was undertaken at the solicitation of many eminent Catholics, who, having read the work in the original, were desirous of having it circulated among Catholics in the United States. Father Bresciani, the author, was an eye-witness to many of the events which he relates, for the truth of which he vouches. The principal object of the author in preparing the work was, it seems, to expose the "wicked tendency and the treacherous designs of the secret societies." Of these associations he draws the most vivid pictures.

- 24.—*The Life and Labors of St. Augustine.* Translated from the German of DR PHILIP SCHAFF, Professor of Theology at Mercersburg, Pa., by Rev T. C. PORTER. 12mo., pp. 150. New York: J. C. Riker.

In this little volume we are presented with a condensed but comprehensive picture of the life and labors of that eminent saint, who alone of all the ancient fathers stood high in favor with the Reformers of the sixteenth century, and exerted a mighty influence over them, as well as over the preceding generations.